

Prime Minister supports Consett steel takeover

rich closed last week, got under way last night. A consortium of 11 northern companies announced that it would open talks with the corporation this morning. The group, which has Prime Minister's support, is thinking in terms of paying between £1.25m and £2.25m for the works.

Mr Rippon invited to join consortium

Patel Hill
senior Editor
and for a private-sector
over of the Consort
steel, closed last week by
the British Steel Corpora-
tion launched last night.
move made by a consor-
of 11 northern companies
the support of the Prime
ster and Sir Keith Joseph,
Secretary of State for Industry.
Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, the
ex-Cabinet minister and
errative MP for Hexham,
been invited to join the
2. Talks with Mr. Ian
Gregor, chairman of British
and other entities, ex-
of the consortium, are
ing will determine
er the bid goes ahead.
consortium's plans were
med last night by Mr
Sir, general secretary
of Iron and Steel Fed-
eration, who accused
Steel of being foolish
irresponsible in pressing
with closing the plant.
representatives of the con-
firm refused last night to
fy any of the consor-
ed, but the Department
ustry has been given a
the consortium members
plan to form a company,
ern Industrial Group
and the consortium mem-
ish Steel's attitude will
be deciding factor as
er the consortium makes
al offer for the works.
is likely that it will want
to close and a figure of
to £22.5m.
today's meeting, at which
oped heads of agreement
reached. Mr. MacGregor
s flanked by Mr. Robert
y, Mr. Rippon's brother-
in-law, Dr. David
s, managing director of
nal, Mr. Frank Holloway,
in charge of finance and
and Mr. Derek Sewell,
in charge of the con-
om's Tescote division.
a press conference last
Mr. Christopher Logan,
tem to the group, said
he companies involved
would be unanimous
with the possibility of
the companies joining
would add further
ing to identify any of
ministry to limit the
mixture of public and
concerns, principally

engaged in steel stockholding,
steel processing, and supplying
industry.

He said that the group
planned to reopen the plant
within two months of agreement
being reached with British
Steel on a purchase price, with
£2,700, more than the £2,000
£1,000 fewer than the number
employed before the closure.
The group would be committed
to boosting productivity to 320
times of steel a man-year.

The consortium has empha-
sized that the works have been
already left without redundancy
and severance payments averaging
£1,500 a man would be able to
retrain without jeopardizing
those payments. British Steel,
however, has said, separately,
that any private-sector group
buying the works would have
to take over those financial
responsibilities.

Mr. Logan said that former
customers of the Consort works
have agreed undertakings to this
delivery of 600,000 tons of
steel billets (the main product
of the works), which would be
sufficient to ensure that the
business was operating at a
profit.

Financial target would be
to roll back the flood of steel
imports by aggressive marketing
and within two years to move
into exports with Holland and
West Germany already identi-
fied as key targets for business.
He said the meeting the con-
sortium will seek to establish
whether the corporation is will-
ing to sell the timescale for any
negotiations, and the basis on
which the group might make a
formal bid.

On British Steel's side there
are other important considera-
tions, not least the fact that a
revitalized Consort would be
operating in direct competition
with its long-term billet con-
tractors at Scunthorpe on Hum-
berside.

Mr. Sir said that he would
have preferred to see the works
remain in public ownership,
but he believed the consortium
bid was the best way to achieve
employment in the Consort
area and stem the flood of
steel imports.

Mr. Logan said the group had
asked for Mr. Rippon's support,
but he said that the group
must have a member of the
consortium

illed Nicaraguan dictator rdered in Paraguay

Jan. Sept. 17.—General
to Somoza; the former
an dictator, his former
was killed in a
guerrilla capital today by
men.
said that machine gun
men two cars and a
shell fired from the
floor of a building near
by General Somoza's
home. President, aged
last year, after a
civil war, was hit by 25
The police ordered a
manhunt to prevent the
be believed to be
men from escaping.
2. Somoza fled to
immediately after his
war by leaving Sandi-
nist guerrillas in July 1979.
Later, apparently fearing the
United States might grant the
extradition, he accepted Presi-
dent Somoza's offer of a
permanent residence and pro-
tection from his enemies.
In Managua, the Nicaraguan
Government hailed the assassi-
nation but denied any involve-
ment. Sen. Rafael Corcuera
said that the five-
man ruling junta which
replaced General Somoza, said:
"We are Christians but in all
sincerity we cannot conceal our
joy at the death of an evil
man."
Today has been declared a
"national day of celebration."
—Reuter and UPI.
Obituary page 16

dies from
nnares'
se in Spain

2. Aged 46, has d. gonorrheal disease at from a holiday in Spain. He is a member of Health Ministry. He was hurried last night by holidaymakers the disease. All day stayed in the bel. The name of and details of and whereabouts victims were not at night.

3. British doctors,ologist and a mission to the Spanish help train the Spanish Yellow fever officer at the department. He might sent a circular to all doctors about whether any patients with unknown-like symptoms only returned from

4. Holidays, which city of Rome in hotel, immediately move out holidaymakers as a precaution. There were for Spain for be accommodated

West concerned over Kim death sentence

The death sentence passed on Mr Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader, by a five-judge military panel in Seoul, has caused grave concern in the West. The EEC has urged clemency, and Japan has warned South Korea that relations between the two countries would be impaired if the execution went ahead. The United States has expressed a "deep concern". Throughout the two-and-a-half week trial Mr Kim has denied the charges against him. Page 5

Setbacks for Forest and Liverpool

Nottingham Forest, the defending champions, lost their first round first leg European Cup tie 1-0 to CSKA Sofia in Bulgaria. The former champions, Liverpool, were also surprised by a huge known team, Gulon Palloheura, in Finland. They managed only a 1-1 draw. In the second round, the champions, beat Austria Vienna by 1-0. Four penalties were awarded in a jaw-draw. Town's 51 win over The Donkeys. Page 8

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An incident during a demonstration against the closure of St. Benedict's Hospital, Tooting, yesterday. Report, page 2.

Credit card firms told to stop ban at shops

By Roman Eisenstein
of the Banking Correspondent Staff

Credit card organizations should end their ban on retailers who offer discounts to customers using their cards, the Federal Trade Commission said in a report, published yesterday.

The commission also criticized the major companies for competing enough with each other.

Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, has endorsed the commission's findings, said: "I am asking the Director General of Fair Trading to consult interested parties on ways of preventing such a ban from being implemented."

The banks, which own Barclaycard and Access the two major credit cards, have backed the ban, but say that retailers who refuse to accept them are losing out on cash and credit card payments should be made more specific in the interest of consumers. There should be no discrimination between those accepting and those refusing applications.

Until the report came out, both Barclaycard and Access operated a clause in their agreements with traders, which said that there should be no discrimination between cash and credit card customers.

Diners Club and American Express, two of the other major organizations, have been more flexible, but have been criticized for not doing more.

The report finds that Access, which is jointly owned by National Westminster, Midland and Lloyds banks, and Barclaycard, are monopolies. Between them they have 90 per cent of all million accounts and three quarters of the credit card market.

The report says there is a

Welsh TV concession to avoid violence

From Tim Jones Cardiff

The Government admitted yesterday that it had been influenced by the possibility of violence in Wales in deciding to allow an all-Welsh language programme on Channel 4.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, confirmed in a letter to Lord Gledwyn of Penrhos that he had abandoned for the time being plans to share Welsh language programmes between two channels.

The programme, during an experimental period, be broadcast on one channel, as promised in the Conservative Party manifesto.

He decided to break that pledge "fuelled one of the largest campaigns of civil disobedience seen in Britain for many years. More than 2,000 people have refused to pay the £1.25 television licence fee and many other individuals and families have damaged television transmitting equipment."

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said yesterday: "The fundamental reason for this is that we have failed to persuade middle-ground opinion and the media in Wales that our judgement was right."

He said, "If you have the support of middle opinion with you, and you have reasonable support from people who do not have passionate views on the issue, then you can resist violence and the threats of violence."

Mr Edwards said he hoped that people would at last give the government credit for having reacted to public opinion.

Some members of the Conservative Party, however, have refused to commend the change.

Mr Delwyn Williams, Conservative MP for Montgomery, described it as "a concession

Bill when the House of Lords resumes after the summer recess, A quick political calculation showed that Lord Gledwyn would have received good deal of support.

Mr Whitelaw said he was threatened by Mr Gwynfor Evans, the president of Plaid Cymru to begin a fast to death on October 6. The Government had been warned by leaders of Plaid Cymru that they had the opinion that the fast once begun, could lead violence.

Mr Evans said last night if he would call off planned hunger strike. He said: "This is the biggest victory for the Welsh language in its history. It will give us far secure the future for the language, but I am unhappy that the Government has not given us some concessions."

The Conservatives are in short of complete victory details, such as an earlier start to the fourth channel service in Wales than in England, and number of hours broadcast in Welsh.

The Government has offered from 20 to 221.

Mr Evans said that even Conservative voters in Wales were now generally agreed that the Government made the right move in going back to its election promise.

Advertising doubts: The non-union cent shock was through the advertising industry, which was slow to point out that there was usually no advertising in Welsh at present. (Kenneth Goslin writes): It was thought unlikely that advertisers would attract the greater share.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority issued a statement which said details of the fresh plans would be revealed in a moment. But private sources say the Government will effect the announcement with

Docks peace formula goes to union today

By David Faltoun

A peace formula to avert a national dock strike was produced by the National Association of Port Employers last night after day-long talks in London.

It will be put to union negotiators at a meeting today, and Mr James Fitzpatrick, chairman of the Association and managing director of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, says employers "believe there are a number of formulae acceptable to the trade union".

The plan was drawn-up after a series of telephone calls to Sir John Gifford, docks officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Before the strike, which is due to start at midnight on Sunday, he called off, a meeting of the delegates from ports throughout the country will have to be held.

Senior union officials will meet the employers today at a meeting of docks National Joint Council.

The formula is acceptable they will call the delegate conference.

There was some doubt last night whether the conference could be opened before the strike deadline, although the union will be under strong pressure to take all possible steps to avoid a stoppage.

But the plan was not disclosed, but was understood to encompass a series of issues, including the abolition of the Temporary Unattached Register which the union had demanded.

Other elements are understood to be increased maximum severance payments from £8,500 to £10,000, and suggestions of further means of reducing the labour force, including early retirement.

The sticking point in any settlement is likely to be the reemployment of the 178 Liverpool dockers who are due to lose their jobs at the end of the month, and the future of 40 others who are the largest companies which is ceasing business.

Mr Carter deliberately 'leaked' news of bomber, admiral says

From Patrick Brown'
Washington, Sept 17

Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, former Chief of Naval Operations, testified to a congressional committee yesterday that he "believed" that President Carter deliberately leaked news of the "stealth" bomber for political reasons.

Admiral Zumwalt, who retired in 1974 and is now actively campaigning for Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential candidate, has played a prominent part in the past two weeks in the attempt to make an election issue of the leak. The House armed services investigative sub-committee is looking into the situation and the leak was deliberate.

Admiral Zumwalt said yesterday that unnamed sources in the Administration had told him that an official of the House Security Council, after consulting President Carter, told the *Washington Post* of the existence of the "stealth" bomber which is meant to be invisible.

The allegation was denied by the White House, which said: "The accusation is a lie. Admiral Zumwalt is either being misled or is maliciously playing party politics."

Meanwhile, two public opinion polls published this week show President Carter and Mr Reagan running neck and neck. In a Gallup Poll taken yesterday, Mr Reagan had 40 per cent, Mr Carter 38 per cent and Mr John Anderson, the independent candidate, 15 per cent. In a *New York Times-CBS* poll published this week, Mr Reagan is ahead with 38 per cent against 35 per cent for Mr Reagan and 15 per cent for Mr Anderson.

The only firm conclusions to be drawn from these polls is that the race is still very close, that Mr Anderson is clearly far behind since the summer and that Mr Anderson could still cost him the election, despite his lead.

The figures may be different next week, but the first public debate between the candidates, which Mr Carter intends

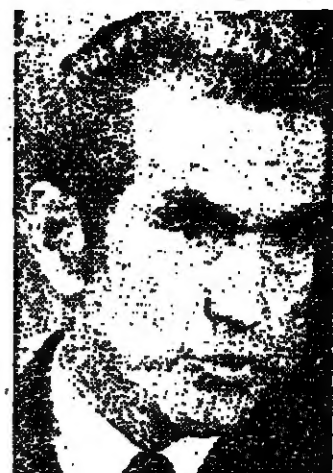


Admiral Elmo Zumwalt :
"Leak was arranged by
White House."

The President started behind Mr Reagan after the Republican convention in July, but recovered strongly in August after the Democratic contention, when Senator Edward Kennedy and other dissidents united behind him. His recovery has thus held firm for a month, but may not survive the attack that Mr Reagan and Mr Anderson will mount against him in the first debate on Sunday.

Furthermore, Mr Carter's popularity is concentrated in the South, where he is far ahead of Mr Reagan. The election will be decided in the Northeast, where Mr Anderson's support is concentrated, and it is entirely possible that Mr Carter would get the most votes in November, while losing the election because of Mr Anderson's intervention in such states as New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

On the "stealth" bomber issue, Mr Reagan said at an earlier stage of the controversy, "Mr Carter must take full responsibility for playing a dangerous political game with America's national security, a game which ignores and under-



Admiral Elmo Zumwalt :
"Leak was arranged by
White House."

Iran-Iraq war risk as border pact ends

President Saddam Hussein, of Iraq unilaterally abrogated the 1975 border agreement with Iran tonight, strengthening the possibility of an outright war between the two oil-rich countries. The move suggests that Iraq now feels free to regain any territory from Iran by force.

In a speech to the newly-elected National Council (parliament), President Hussein said the decision had been taken by the Revolution Command Council, the highest authority in Iraq, in the light of the constant violation of the agreement by the Iranian rulers.

The agreement was concluded in Algeiras six years ago between President Hussein—who was vice-president at the time, and the late Shah of Iran. It resolved the two countries' dispute over the 500-km (311-mile) long border in the oil-rich Arab area, the eastern third, straddling the two states.

At an end to Iranian claims of the Kurdish rebel northern Iraq.

Earlier, President of Iran said Iraqi troops' massing on the border with Iraq was a prelude to an attack Khuzestan, Iraq's oil province.

President Hussein, on the other hand, appeared pleased with the lack of Arab support in a move which would allow him to win the backing of his neighbours, especially Arabia.

Fighting continued along Iraq-Iran border, with Iraq launching a series of offensive ordered yesterday.

President Bani-Sadr, Mohammed Ali Rajai, Minister after their respective countries' troubles since last Sunday.

Saboteurs yesterday a gas pipeline which to

Continued on page 10

Glasgow's Whistlers are saved

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

Glasgow University's collection of Whistler paintings has been saved intact. It was announced today that the paintings, which were to be sold to cover the £320,000 shortfall in the cost of building the Hunterian Gallery at the university, have been bought by Glasgow and will soon be on view with the rest of the collection.

The university court said that the Glasgow Museums of the National Heritage Memorial Fund had offered up to \$85,000 to match money raised after July 31. But the appeal fund stood at £150,000. The university then received nearly £70,000 in response to that and more donations were coming in.

The court then unanimously decided to find the balance from its acquisition fund at the Hunterian, which had been built up from the sale of dupli-

Two men shot dead in shoe shop attack

By Craig Seton
Two men, a shopkeeper and his nephew, were shot dead yesterday at a shoe shop on Shepherd's Bush, West London. A customer at The Shoe Box on Shepherd's Bush Green yesterday afternoon found the body of Mr Nathan Taylor, aged 35, lying at the back of the shop. His nephew and assistant, Leonard Mintz, with a bullet wound in the chest, lay nearby. Mr Mintz died later in hospital.

Last night police were still unable to state exactly when the attack occurred, but said they suspected robbery was the motive.

**You know your estate is
in good order but**



**KF&R know how
to make it really work for you**

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Wage rises expected to remain at 20 pc

Wage inflation is expected to remain at an annual rate of about 20 per cent until spring next year. Although small increase in earnings during July brought the increase for the year down to 18.8 per cent the Government stresses difficulties with the underlying rate which is thought to be 21.5 per cent. **Page**

Tories 'stand firm'

Conservative motions on the agenda for the Conservative Party conference next month will be overwhelmingly in favour of the Government standing firm on its economic policy. The most critical motion will suggest that the Government is not getting its message through to people. **Page**

French seek deal

France hopes to win concessions from Mrs Margaret Thatcher when she visits Paris on Friday over Britain's reduced contribution to the EEC budget. Prime Minister Giscard d'Estaing is believed to want to make the payment of Britain's refund conditional upon a satisfactory trade settlement. **Page**

Cabinet unlikely to cut MLR

The Cabinet meets today amid speculation about the possibility of a minimum lending rate. Our Editor, however, says that the alternative view in political circles: the rate will not be cut until the Conservative Party conference month.

Leonardo manuscript: The owner of the Codex Leicester decided to auction because they had been to agree a private sale price.

Airline cuts: Air UK, the independent, is to suspend several routes and reduce staff by 400.

Denmark: A three-page Special says a country with one of the highest standards of living but which has a grave economic crisis.

Classified advertisements: 27 pages 27, 28; Le crant de la culture 27; Recruitment opportunities 27; Appointments, 10; Property, 10.

Home News	2-4	Business
European News	4	Court
Business News	5	Crown
Appointments	26	Man
ARTS	7	Engagement
Books	12	Europe Fair

Leader page, 15 .
Letters : On exorcism
Cardinal Suenens : Dock's
Mr H. J. F. Crum-Ewing
Leading articles : Mr. Cane

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historical	Welsh television.		
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next page	Bernard Levin explains the		
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and:	game		
3	Arts, page 7		
report	John Higgins interviews		
es a	about his film of Mozart,		
17-19	which opens in London n		
26,	Books, page 12		
11;	Michael Ranciffs, review		
20-26	Regression, by Robert Har		
16	Keating on crime, Mary		
4	Obituary, page 16		
	General Anastasio Somoza		
	Flags		
	Business News, pages 28-3		
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	Letters	15, 22	16
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INDIAN FLIGHT AFTER
FREEPOST 24, 1944

HOME NEWS

'Black Paper' writers launch fierce attack on bureau's comprehensive schooling report

Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Researchers at the highly respected National Children's Study, which has recently published findings suggesting that children do just as well in comprehensive schools as in grammar schools, were accused yesterday of "trying to pull off the greatest educational trick for many years".

The attack, led by Mr John Marks, head of the research, was launched in a letter to the right-wing *Papers on Education*, and the bureau's report, *Progress in Secondary Schools*, by Steadman, was "shallow and superficial" and "a social science research finding".

Mr Marks said that the research findings, published by the Centre for Policy Studies, were "a gross distortion of the facts". He said that the research was "a gross distortion of the facts" and that the research was "a gross distortion of the facts".

The report, which was published yesterday, was a study of the progress of 16,000 children, all born in the same week in March, 1958.

The study on children's progress in secondary schools was commissioned by the last Labour Government and has received financial support from the present Government. An advisory team, chaired by Professor Albert Halsey, of Oxford University, and including four assessors from the Department of Education and Science, was appointed by Mrs Shirley Williams, when Secretary of State for Education.

Professor Halsey said yesterday that the bureau was "a serious research organization, and that its report was sound, reasonable, and non-partisan. He had been much impressed by the research team's balanced and objective approach."

The National Children's Bureau said that it "utterly rejected the unjustified and unbalanced allegations of the *Papers on Education*. An *Annual Report of the National Children's Bureau* on "Progress in secondary schools" was published by the bureau in 1979. It was written by John Marks (Centre for Policy Studies), 8 Wilfred Street, London SW12 6PL, 22.40.



A row of office blocks shaming Basingstoke's material prosperity and its lack of architectural inspiration.

The disfigurement of Britain 3: Basingstoke, bred in a failure of imagination. Overspill planning has swallowed a town

By John Young

"Of course the local people resented it. Their town has not only been taken over; it has been destroyed." Thus a colleague on *The Times* quoted a Basingstoke social worker two and a half years ago. His comment is true today.

There must once have been a small market town called Basingstoke. Its remnants can be discerned in what the signposts refer to as the "upper town centre".

But who, a generation from now, will remember it? It has been surrounded and swallowed up by a new town characterized by a monotony and lack of inspiration that is probably unsurpassed anywhere in Britain.

Between 1939 and 1977 the population increased from a little more than 30,000 to about 75,000 and is expected to considerably exceed 100,000 by 1983. By the time the joint committee, established by the GLC, Hampshire County Council and Basingstoke District Council was wound up three years ago, the town had more than two million square feet of industrial floor space and 27 miles of new main roads.

In economic terms, it must be conceded, Basingstoke has been a success. It is in the right place, its communications are excellent, unemployment is low and there is no evidence of undue social stress among the new-comers.

None the less, it represents a failure of imagination. The rampart of office blocks that greets the visitor with the possible exception of the

In brief

£1m is given to 10 schools

Mr John James, the Bristol philanthropist, announced today that he is giving further gifts, amounting to more than £1m, to nine independent schools and one comprehensive in Bristol. It is his second such gift within two years.

The money given to independent schools is to be used to help children whose parents would not otherwise be able to afford private education.

Signs warning in Lakes park

The Lake District Special Planning Board is warning people displaying unauthorized signs on premises in the Lake District National Park to take them down, apply for retrospective permission or face action.

The board says in a letter that express consent should be obtained for private directional and warning signs "in order that the landscape of the park is not harmed".

Esso cuts petrol cost to garages

Esso is to give a discount of 2p a gallon of petrol to selected garages. Shell is understood to be following suit.

Esso said the discount was intended to maintain profit margins in competitive areas. It was not expected to be passed on to the customer, but that might happen as a defensive measure by retailers.

Silo worker killed

Andrew Robert Bennett, aged 20, of Buckenham Drive, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, died yesterday when he was buried under a meal in a silo at an animal feedstuffs company at Stoke Ferry.

Naval drug offenders

Twenty-one naval ratings have been disciplined for drug offences, the Royal Navy said yesterday. Two with previous drug convictions had been dismissed the service. The rest were given detention.

Trawler is refloated

Seven of the crew of the Crystal Sea were taken off by a helicopter from HMS Invaluable early yesterday when the trawler ran aground off north west Scotland. Four remained aboard and refloated the vessel.

£750,533 pools win

A syndicate of eight, led by Mrs Susan Edwards, aged 34, a director of Salfords Garage, Horley, Sussex, has won £750,533 on Littlewoods treble chance football pool.

as helps stop ket-case

John Witherow
Home Correspondent

The first test case of the new secondary legislation introduced yesterday by the Home Secretary, Mr Geoffrey Howe, is a Derbyshire case arising before Judge Judd at Nottingham. In a shop steward was of illegal secondary under the Employment Act was introduced after the court was an agreement had been between Adhbad Ret Co and the Transport General Workers' Union.

Mr Judd, managing of Adhbad Ret Co, takes putty and glazing jobs, said there had been an hour intervention and a new pay offer put to the workers.

Mr Judd refused to disclose details of the offer but said that it would be £1.40 per hour. Mr Judd said that it would be £1.40 per hour. Mr Judd said that it would be £1.40 per hour.

Air UK to trim routes and shed 400 jobs

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Air UK, one of the biggest independent airlines flying internal and some international services, is to dismiss 400 staff and suspend a number of its routes in an effort to cut costs and avert the effects of recession on its business.

The announcement yesterday came two days after British Airways said it would suspend 50 services each week this winter, sell properties, and ban almost all recruitment and capital spending.

The biggest impact of the Air UK decision will be felt at Blackpool, where its engineering base is to be closed, with the loss of 220 jobs. The work will be concentrated at Norwich.

Of the other staff to leave by the end of the year, about 60 are pilots and 30 are ground crew. The airline's station at Birmingham is also to be closed. By the end of the year about 200 staff will be left out of the 1,700 at present employed.

Services to be suspended are: Humberside to Norwich and Heathrow; Humberside to Glasgow; Glasgow to Birmingham; Birmingham to Norwich; Norwich to Stavanger; Exeter to Dublin; Leeds/Bradford to Gatwick; Southampton to Channel Islands; Southampton to Le Touquet; Southampton to Basel; Blackpool to Belfast and Blackpool to Dublin.

Trust in the police seen as big issue

By Stewart Tindler
Crime Reporter

There would be increasing pressures endangering the trust between the police and the public in the coming decades, the Home Secretary said yesterday. The maintenance and improvement of that trust would be the most important issue facing the police service.

Mr Whitelaw, delivering the James Goss Lecture at the Loch and Borders Police headquarters in Edinburgh, said that those pressures stemmed from an increasingly urbanized society where agreement on common values had lessened, challenges to authority had increased and social barriers were breaking down.

Technology was forcing changes inside and outside the police service while the increasing use of violence forced the police to adopt firearms and riot training.

In addition there were the difficulties of young, ethnic minorities and a future in which society would have to grapple with increased leisure time.

He suggested that the way forward did not lie in reorganization of the police service to please those who demanded police accountability. Mr Whitelaw again repeated the idea of greater local government influence in police affairs.

But he added: "I think it has become increasingly desirable that police authorities should see themselves not just as providers of resources but as a means whereby the chief constable can give account of his policing policy... and they can express to him the views of the community on those policies."

He welcomed the efforts being made by many forces to improve community policing. Good relations between the police and the public were especially important in areas of mixed ethnic populations.

The police needed to promote close contacts with leaders of minority groups.

The best form of policing was that which emerged from within the community, but vigilante groups were not acceptable.

Chemists deplore prescription inadequacy

A survey of more than 12,000 medical prescriptions has shown that almost a third of them were either completely lacking in doctor's instructions about the size and frequency of dosage or did not have enough information. In 11 cases, the instructions were wrong.

The results of the recent investigation of the 12,000 prescriptions, which were dealt with by a Bedfordshire pharmacy, were given yesterday at the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr Leslie Robertson, a Luton pharmacist, told the conference there was concern that medicines should carry comprehensive instructions which were accompanied by verbal clarification and advice where necessary.

His investigation had shown that 27 per cent of the medicines carrying either inadequate or no instructions were barbiturates or other tranquilizers.

Very few prescriptions intended for children were received without instructions.

"The most significant conclusion to be shown by this investigation is that the elderly patient who is the most likely to be receiving multiple medication, and is the most likely to be confused, has a very high chance of receiving a prescription without instructions."

The British Medical Association said yesterday that few of the millions of prescriptions written every year needed to be referred back to the doctor.

But while it would be wrong to generalize on the basis of a one-man survey, the association most view with concern any report suggesting that prescribing might deviate from its normal high standard.

itehall inaction in face of growing holism criticized at conference

recordings

Eccelestine, a civil servant, said at a conference of growing alcoholism was strongly criticized a symposium on the issue of alcoholism yesterday.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Gilk, Labour MP for Ormsley and chairman of the parliamentary advisory panel on alcohol, said that the Home Office of duplicity over detoxification centres, the first two of which are operating in Leeds and Manchester.

The health department was saying publicly that it wanted more such centres, he said, while turning down an application for a third at St Thomas Hospital, London.

"Detoxification centres are nowhere near as expensive as police and court time or putting people in prison. The police and probation service speak highly of them, but the policy makers, who are remote and bureaucratic, do not seem to recognize the problem," he said.

A Home Office working party, which met between 1967 and 1971, recommended that 2,000 places should be made available in hostels for alcoholics. The essential target was 5,000 places. So far the figures were 790 after nine years, with support for those being cut.

Mr Timothy Cook, a former director of the alcohol recovery project in South London, told the symposium that civil servants had played a part in crippling developments in the field of alcoholism.

People were still getting research grants to demonstrate that too many people in prison had drink problems, he said, when they knew that since 1906, at the same time social workers and others in the field were repeatedly made to prove themselves to civil servants in order to secure their own grants.

ood disaster's North India

0 homes destroyed... ands of villages cut off... people die... supplies needed to stop great ng.

storms have brought homelessness and to thousands. There is a desperate shortage of supplies and other essentials, especially food and fuel.

Aged's sister organisation, the Disaster Rescue Unit of Halsep India, was the first to team in the stricken area and has already free thousand sick people.

My needs more supplies. Through the team you good Samaritan to someone in great need: generous gift is needed soon. It will be put to Please send to: Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Hybray-King, INDIAN FLOOD APPEAL, Help, Room T1, FREPOST 30, London, W1E 7JZ.

Two jailed for corruptly arranging home mortgages

From Our Correspondent

Leeds.

A former building society loans chief and a Midlands insurance broker were jailed by Leeds Crown Court yesterday for corruptly arranging loans for home-buyers during a mortgage famine.

In return for corrupt payments Philip Woodmansey, who was the senior assistant manager in the loans department, approved mortgages for people who were unlikely to obtain advances.

Over four years Mr Woodmansey, aged 41, allowed loans of about £400,000 to clients, many of whom had no connection with the Leeds Permanent Building Society where he worked in the head office.

Mr Woodmansey, who had money difficulties caused by his living beyond his means, accepted a total of £1,268 from two insurance companies.

Mr Woodmansey, of Belford Crescent, Macclesfield, pleaded guilty to eight corruption charges, one of theft and one of deception. He was jailed for 18 months.

Norman Williams, aged 51, a company director of Crofton Drive, Tottenham, Wolverhampton, admitted two charges of giving Mr Woodmansey a total of £165. He was jailed for six months.

Mr Francis Radcliffe, for the prosecution, said that Mr Williams arranged a total of 17 mortgages for his company which was based in Birmingham.

Stanley Dunford, aged 52, a company director of Andover, Hampshire, who has been committed for trial, arranged 58 mortgages, Mr Radcliffe said.

Det Sergeant Barry Hewitt told the court that all the mortgages advanced were "good". There had been no defaulters. "But at this time there was a mortgage famine. Woodmansey gave priority to some people."

Hercules goes home

Hercules, the runaway bear, yesterday began his journey home to Scirlingshire by sea from Skye after three weeks of freedom among the hills and moors of North Uist.

QUALITY PAPER SEEKS WRITERS.

Three Candlesticks, a writing paper of substance, seeks letter-writers whose art transcends that of the "Yours in haste" school, lest the medium overwhelm the message.

Its crisp, laid sheets are available in two sizes and in White, Blue and Golden Maize, each sheet bearing the Three Candlesticks watermark date of 1649.

A WRITING PAPER OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY BY JOHN DICKINSON.

VERSEAS

Seoul decision to hang opposition leader

Foreign Staff

West has reacted with concern to the death sentence passed yesterday on Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader. The South Korean Ambassador in Tokyo, Mr. Kim Dae Jung, has told the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo that the death sentence would be imposed if the court went ahead. The South Korean Ambassador in Tokyo, Mr. Kim Dae Jung, has told the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo that the death sentence would be imposed if the court went ahead. The South Korean Ambassador in Tokyo, Mr. Kim Dae Jung, has told the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo that the death sentence would be imposed if the court went ahead.

Israeli remanded in bes investigation

Sept 17. The brilliant 55-year-old Israeli Government Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Mordechai, was remanded for 15 days in connection with a police investigation into allegations of bribery and corruption in the Ministry of Defense. He was remanded by a court order. The investigation is part of a broader inquiry into the activities of the Ministry of Defense.

Carrington defends PLO role

Sept 17. Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, defended the role of the PLO in the Middle East. He stated that the PLO is a legitimate organization and that it has the right to represent the Palestinian people. He also stated that the PLO is not a terrorist organization.

Kabul defector believed to be an Asian

Sept 17. A defector from the Afghan army, believed to be an Asian, has been taken into custody by the American Embassy in Kabul. The defector is believed to have provided information about the activities of the Afghan army. The American Embassy in Kabul is currently investigating the defector's claims.

Big manhunt for killers of Istanbul policeman

From Sinan Fisek

Sept 17. Terrorists belonging to "Dev-Yol", the most active of Turkey's underground leftist organizations, have apparently kept a promise that they would "increase activities" with the murder of a police inspector today in the Istanbul suburb of Sarıyer. The police inspector, Aykut Genc, was killed in a car bomb attack. The attack was carried out by a group of terrorists.

Hope of deal on Iran hostages

Continued from page 1. At Abadan, site of the world's biggest oil refinery. In his messages to the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, North Yemen and other Gulf emirates, President Reagan said that the United States was ready to negotiate a deal for the release of the hostages. He also stated that the United States was willing to provide financial aid to the Gulf states.

Bahrain Premier in London talks

Sept 17. The Bahrain Premier, Shaikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, is in London for talks with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Margaret Thatcher. The talks are expected to focus on the situation in the Persian Gulf and the role of the United Kingdom in the region.



Production workers held up printing of the New York 'Daily News' for an hour over this cartoon. The paper appeared with the cartoon.

White House denies bomber accusation

Continued from page 1. The White House has denied an accusation that the administration is involved in a conspiracy to bomb the Soviet Union. The accusation was made by a member of the House of Representatives. The White House stated that the accusation was unfounded and that the administration is committed to peace and stability.

Nuclear issue sways result of Democratic primary

From Patrick Brogan. Sept 17. This year's regular primary elections have now been completed although there will be run-off polls later for the Democratic Senate nomination in Florida and in other lesser races in various states. The most surprising result was the defeat of Miss Dixy Lee Ray, the Governor of Washington, who was running in the Democratic primary for re-election.

Striking actors near agreement

Sept 17. Striking actors reached agreement with producers today on a central issue in their two-month dispute, and the strike could be over soon. The agreement concerns the issue of residuals for actors.

Trial date set for China's 'gang of four'

Sept 17. China's "gang of four", including the widow of Mao Tse-tung, will go on trial on Friday in the Supreme Court. The trial is expected to be a landmark event in Chinese history. The "gang of four" were accused of being responsible for the Cultural Revolution.

World View by Arrigo Levi

Western role in aiding a Polish compromise

What should the West try to achieve in Poland? My feeling is that our only realistic aim is to facilitate a "historical compromise" between the two separate powers that exist in Poland: The Communist Party and the opposition. The alienated party, as Adam Schaff defined it two decades ago, ruled over a people that tolerated it because it could do nothing else. Now the people has discovered that it too can have powers and wants to enlarge them. The party and the opposition draw their authority from two wholly separate realities: the Soviet superpower and the Polish nation. These are both powerful realities which cannot be wished away. In Poland, the party and the opposition must either coexist or clash. But if they want to avoid a frontal conflict, there must be a redistribution of real powers between them. The strongest of the two is the opposition. The workers, the intellectuals, the peasants, the Catholic Church, make a formidable coalition, which is now fully aware of its strength. The Polish crisis is the first one in Eastern Europe where there is such a clear horizontal separation between the two powers: in Czechoslovakia, the party itself was a vehicle for popular demands. In Poland, the party will try and rake back as many as possible of the real powers it has had to concede. Having been badly shaken, it will also try to establish new roots in society. It will not be easy, since it remains an alien graft upon the body of Poland. The party has, however, shown readiness to make real concessions to the other power in order to avoid an open conflict, something the opposition does not want either, knowing the strength of the real enemy—Russia. As between the church and the state, the relation between the party and the Polish nation could take the form of a concordat. But can the minimum demands of the two opposite powers be reconciled? President Lech Brzezinski told Comrade Kania, the new Polish party leader, that he must remain "a firm champion of the ideals of communism... strengthen the leadership of the party, and uphold the inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union". On the other side, the Polish Pope has declared that Poland has "a moral right to independence, sovereignty and self-determination". These two sets of aims will not be easy to reconcile. But impossible compromises sometimes become possible, when both sides genuinely want to avoid an open clash. This might be the case in Poland. Of course, a compromise would require a certain degree of double-talk and the conscious acceptance by the opposition that the party should retain the appearance of full power, while actually sharing it with the new rising forces. For the good of Poland, the two sides would act silently together, in order to deceive the Russians and prevent their military intervention. Can such a compromise or concordat be achieved? It will not be easy, since a process of "detotalitarianization" is a dynamic thing. Each step along this road is leading to another one. But the universal awareness of the fatal dangers involved in an open conflict can suggest great prudence. What about the West? We help in making this compromise less difficult: Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, the American Government official, with whom I had a chance to discuss Poland since quoting him in my last column, feels that we ought to be very cautious in openly endorsing change in Poland, if we do not want to damage its chances of success. Mr. Sonnenfeldt was one of the originators of détente which made the resolution of the Polish crisis possible the way it happened. He feels we certainly ought to help the Polish regime face the enormous problem of its foreign debt (\$7,000 million) just for servicing it in 1980, which is the peak year, in order to enable it to pay the great economic price of allowing more political pluralism. But we ought to make our further financial support of Poland dependent upon its industry restructuring its industry dependent upon the acceptance of change by the Polish regime and by the Soviet Union. I agree with that recipe. I would add that we ought to make détente itself dependent upon Soviet good behaviour, while reaffirming our full dedication to détente itself as a system of balance and stability in Europe. Détente is also the only policy instrument we have to influence events in Eastern Europe during these very critical times, when great changes may occur. So it would be foolish to throw it away. But the West ought not to leave the slightest doubt in Moscow's mind that it would not be possible to carry on the policy of détente, even if this were to have a high cost for us, if the Soviet Union attempted to destroy the Polish rights to "independence, sovereignty and self-determination". © Times Newspapers Ltd 1980

Gdansk anger at Warsaw

Gdansk, Sept 17.—The Warsaw authorities came under sharp attack tonight at the first national meeting of the leaders of Poland's emerging free trade unions. More than 250 delegates in a packed conference hall heard speaker after speaker say that there had been harassment and intimidation of workers trying to join the first independent trades unions in the Soviet bloc. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Lech Walesa, the Baltic strike leader. The speakers alleged that Communist Party officials and factory managers were threatening workers with loss of social security benefits. Under regulations which took effect on Monday, new unions are required to apply for formal registration with the Warsaw Provincial Court—a procedure viewed with suspicion by the delegates in Gdansk. Other delegates complained that the independent unions had no access to the official press and that they were being excluded from a national confederation of the free unions, based on a charter drafted by the group in the last month's strikes in the Baltic—Reuter and AP.

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T129/2

THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

OVERSEAS

Clash over election proposal leaves Dr Obote's party virtually in control of Uganda

From Charles Harrison

Nairobi, Sept. 17

The Uganda People's Congress (UPC), led by Dr Milton Obote, who was President of Uganda until the 1971 military coup, virtually took over the Government today.

The power shift comes after a clash between Mr Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the ruling Military Commission, and members of his Cabinet.

Mr Muwanga called on 11 ministers (about a quarter of the total) to resign or be dismissed for failing to support what he said was a cabinet decision on the size of the next parliament.

All 11 support the Democratic Party, the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) or the Conservative Party, all of which have repeatedly complained of government bias towards the UPC.

Among the 11 is Mr Yoweri Museveni, the deputy chairman of the Military Commission, who is also the leader of the UPM.

The crisis broke in the National Constitutive Council (Uganda's interim parliament) yesterday, when Mr Wilson Okwenje, the Minister of Cabinet Affairs, said that all members of the Council must accept the principle of collective responsibility.

The interim parliament was considering the first of a series of Bills for the coming election, which fixes the number of seats at 126. The 11 supported an amendment—which was defeated by 48 votes to 39—to increase the number to 140.

Uganda radio broadcast a statement from Mr Muwanga asking the 11 to either resign or be dismissed. "It would be in the interest of



Mr Paulo Muwanga. Call for Cabinet resignations.

the country if they chose the former," Mr Muwanga said.

He revealed in the statement that the Cabinet proposal of 126 seats had already been opposed by an all-party committee set up to look into election matters.

But Mr Muwanga said the Cabinet had rejected the committee's view.

"When the council met again today, non-UPC members boycotted the meeting. But the 45 UPC members present (less than half the membership) elected a new chairman and voted unanimously in favour of the Government's Bill."

Mr Francis Bwengye, secretary of the Democratic Party, said today in Kampala that his party and the UPM had formed a united front to resist the dismissal of the ministers and what amounted to a virtual takeover by the UPC of the Government.

According to the Democratic Party, the Bill would give 58 seats to northern areas with a population of 2.5 million, and only 35 seats to Buganda, with 3.5 million population. This was



Dr Milton Obote: His party backs election Bill.

because the UPC believed it had more support in the north.

The latest turn of events bears out the fears of many Ugandans that the UPC was planning either a takeover of the Government or a means of neutralising the opposition.

The other parties have complained of Government bias towards the UPC, and say official facilities, including transport and the state radio, have often been denied to them, although they have been given freely to the UPC.

Dr Obote called a private meeting of all UPC members of the National Constitutive Council in Kampala this week. The meeting is thought to have discussed the party's strategy for the election, due to take place on September 30. However, that date is clearly impossible to meet as constituencies have not yet been defined and no electoral rolls have been drawn up.

Russian missile superiority increases

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

The East-West balance in medium range missiles and air-to-air missiles is shifting. The Soviet Union's nuclear forces (XRF) will grow steadily worse during the next few years, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said today.

As a result the Americans and Russians, who are meeting next month for talks about talks to control the balance, will have difficulty in agreeing upon their terms of reference.

Scepticism about the chances of early success in the forthcoming discussions, which are backed by Nato, is expressed by the Institute in *The Military Balance 1980*, its annual review of the world's nuclear and conventional forces.

The growing imbalance in the Soviet Union's nuclear forces is the result of a decision by the Soviet Union to build 160 cruise missiles in 1979.

Meanwhile the Soviet inventory is continuing to grow. The number of SS 20 mobile missiles, which can hit almost any target in Western Europe, remains "disturbing" with 150 this year against 120 in 1979, while a series of new shorter-range missiles, the SS 21, SS 22 and SS 23, are almost as threatening.

Moreover the latest generation of Soviet TNE aircraft are more modern than those in the West. Like the F 111 and elderly British Vulcan, they would have an estimated 99 per cent chance of penetrating Western defences to reach their targets, as opposed to 23 per cent for the NATO fighters.

The Institute is also sceptical about the feasibility of so-called "limited" nuclear exchanges in which the superpowers would strike only at each other's missile sites and military installations.

It believes that the switch in American missile targeting, embodied in the recent Presidential Directive 59, is likely to encourage the Soviet Union to redouble its own efforts in the present strategic balance.

The Institute says that the balance is still largely focused on deficiencies in nuclear strategic forces, rather than "the more disturbing shortcomings in conventional forces". These shortcomings include manpower shortages.

But the Soviet Union has been having its problems too, including a mixed response to its calls for increased defence spending from other members of the Warsaw Pact.

Of the 10 largest military establishments in the world, however, no fewer than six are now in the developing world. These are China (4,450,000), India (1,100,000), Vietnam (1,000,000), North Korea (870,000), South Korea (670,000) and Pakistan (438,000). The others are the Soviet Union (3,700,000), the United States (2,700,000), Turkey (567,000) and West Germany (495,000).

Salisbury police have arrested 16 men in connexion with attacks and intimidation over the past week, in which two people died and many were injured. The violence has been ascribed to rivalry between Zanu (PP) and Patriotic Front party supporters.

Gen Walls dismissed from Zimbabwe post

From Frederick Cleary

Salisbury, Sept. 17

President Banda of Zimbabwe has officially relieved Lieutenant-General Peter Walls of his post as Chief of the Joint High Command. "Other action" against him is being considered.

General Walls, who has been in leave pending retirement, is in Europe until the end of the year. In Parliament today Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said the general's post had officially terminated on September 17.

Speaking as Prime Minister and Defence Minister, Mr Mugabe said General Walls, senior civil servant and military official had pledged their loyalty to his government.

He had decided to retain the general until the end of the year, to help with the formation of the new Zimbabwe Army.

"Earlier this year Lieutenant-General Walls said he could not carry out the task allotted to him unless he was promoted to the rank of full general and this I refused to do." He then applied for leave pending retirement, which the Prime Minister granted.

While on leave the general made statements which "caused

me grave doubts as to his loyalty to my government," Mr Mugabe said. The general said he believed there was the possibility of a civil war in Zimbabwe and admitted having written to the British Government asking for the February elections to be annulled because of intimidation by Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PP) party.

"His statements have done much harm to Zimbabwe both internally and externally." For these reasons he had decided to dismiss General Walls. Other measures were being considered.

When a Rhodesian Front member asked what measures he had in mind and whether they would be in accordance with the constitution and with General Walls's pension, Mr Mugabe said: "When we take action as a government we do it in accordance with the powers of that government."

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Commander in Noumea retired early

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Sept. 17

General Jean Barthelemy, the commander of the French forces in New Caledonia, has been retired eight months ahead of schedule, after a protest by the Australian Government that its consul-general in Noumea was insulted in an official ceremony last August.

The general had made it clear in the consul-general that his presence at the ceremony was undesirable, following incidents at Port Vila, the capital of the new state of Vanuatu (formerly the New Hebrides) involving French nationals from the rebel island of Espiritu Santo.

Troops from Papua New Guinea commanded by former Australian Army officers took over on Espiritu Santo from the Anglo-French intervention forces, after the proclamation of independence for the new Reheides on July 30, and a secessionist movement broke out.

The French nationals were allegedly ill-treated by the troops.

The consul-general complained to Canberra about General Barthelemy's attitude

Economy may yet prove to be the Achilles heel of 'Papa Anwar'

Egypt's alienation in Arab world still rankles

The fourth of five articles on "A spirit of Camp David," by Richard Owen, of *The Times*, who has recently returned from a tour of the Middle East. The series began on Monday.

Field Marshal Muhammad Abdul Ghani al-Ghazali is a tall, distinguished, straight-backed soldier of the old school, with a gentle smile and a sharp military mind. He has been personal adviser to President Anwar al-Sadat on military affairs since 1973.

As General Gamassi, he was Egyptian Minister of Defence after the October war of 1973, and Chief of Staff during the war itself. He is thus closely connected with Egypt's recovery of faith in itself as a nation, both on the battlefield and in the world at large.

Breaking the silence he has maintained since his appointment as President Sadat's right-hand man, Field Marshal Gamassi told *The Times* in an interview in Cairo that Egypt is by and large at ease with its position as a nation of the Middle East, but greater apprehensions about Soviet designs in the area.

Egypt had received \$1,500m (£620m) in military aid since the Camp David negotiations, in which General Gamassi took part. But America had to do more to maintain a convincing presence in an area which has been strategically unsuited by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The American "Rapid Deployment Force", intended as a counterweight to possible Soviet moves in and around the Gulf, existed only on paper. It would not be ready for "at least five or six years".

In the meantime, the presidential adviser said, the Soviet threat was growing. Russia has a grip on South Yemen and Ethiopia, and has designs not only on the Gulf but also on North Africa. It has never abandoned its ambitions in Sudan, Egypt's neighbour, or

for that matter in Egypt itself. In the northern Mediterranean, completing the "pincer" movement, Moscow has a foothold in Syria and Iraq, and—so Field Marshal Gamassi believes—would like to take advantage of the troubles in "turbulent Turkey".

The Americans, for their part, have concluded agreements with Kenya, Oman and Iraq for the use of military facilities, thus providing, in theory, at least—an "arc" of security for the United States and its allies in the Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

Egypt obviously has reason to feel safer with this "arc" in place, and indeed is considering another link in the chain itself. The isolated fishing port of Ras Banas, on the shore of the Red Sea opposite Saudi Arabia, is to be developed as a United States military base, at an estimated cost of \$400m.

The problem is that the use of such a base is a highly sensitive matter for the Egyptians, who were embarrassed when it became known that United States troops had used Egypt as a "staging post" during their failed attempt to rescue the American hostages in Iran.

President Sadat is said to have laid down conditions for the Ras Banas project, insisting that it should be used only when some Middle Eastern country is under "imminent threat", presumably from the Soviet Union.

Such a "threat" could presumably arise in Iran, in the Gulf states, and above all in Saudi Arabia, whose monarchical regime is regarded in Cairo as very shaky.

The question of where Egypt stands in relation to United States defence arrangements in the area serves to highlight what many Egyptians see as the main drawback to Camp David—the hostility of all other Arab countries to it.

Egypt prides itself on its position as the "natural leader" of the Arab world, and

its alienation from other Arab states still rankles. On the other hand, Egypt is not as isolated as its opponents claim. Egyptians still live and work in a number of Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, and even Libya. Trade and commerce flourish.

In any case, the Arabs can hardly claim to be united against the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, when they are hopelessly divided among themselves. Syria and Iraq, for example, are practically at war with each other.

Dr Boutros Ghali, the Minister of State at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, has made a study of inter-Arab disputes. So far he has counted 26. It is not surprising that he told *The Times*, but the other way round.

President Sadat's initiative for peace had "turned the Middle East upside down", and three years later, the Arabs had still not come up with any workable alternative, Dr Boutros Ghali said.

It was true that Camp David had "run into difficulties" over Palestinian autonomy. But the spirit of Camp David was still very much alive, and the present set of negotiations would be succeeded by some other formula, still within the same framework and spirit.

"The Arabs" he repeated, "need Egypt more than Egypt needs the Arabs".

There are sections of Egyptian society which disagree. Egypt's commitment to the West and accommodation with the Jewish state, have disturbed not only the left-wing intellectuals who form the unofficial opposition, but also many of the country's Muslims, who form 90 per cent of the population.

The possibility of a convergence between the left and the more fundamentalist Muslims keeps some of President Sadat's supporters awake at night. There are also some four million Copts, who claim to be pure descendants of the ancient

Egyptians, and are also a source of discontent.

Ultimately, President Sadat's position depends as much on his ability to meet dissatisfaction at home as on his success in achieving his foreign policy goals.

Egypt's economy could still be the Achilles heel. Public services are decrepit and deteriorating. The poor are still poor, not least in cities such as Aswan and Alexandria, where the 1973 food riots began. Memories of that event are still strong, and the Government has raised workers' wages to prevent any repetition.

It has also, to its credit, pegged prices, reduced inflation, and strengthened the national currency, all under the guidance of Ali Abdul-Razzaq, Abdel-Madid, appointed by President Sadat as economic supreme with instructions to clear the bottlenecks which plague the creaking economy.

On balance, "Papa Anwar", as he is known with very affection, can probably count on continued popularity. No one in Egypt underestimates his shrewdness or sheer ability to survive.

"Sadat must have something up his sleeve," is a comment often heard in Cairo, and is probably correct, especially in view of the Egyptian optimism, were it to come to a full stop, President Sadat would be under pressure to compromise. "Inter-Arab reconciliation" is, according to Foreign Ministry officials in Cairo, "inevitable sooner or later".

Next: Summing up

Correction

An article on the West Bank on September 15 said the hospital in the centre of Hebron was occupied "legally" by Jewish settlers. This was a misprint for "illegally".

ENTERTAINMENTS

S: Shows listed at not more than 10 minutes, but longer than 5 minutes. L: Longer than 10 minutes, but longer than 15 minutes. A: Longer than 15 minutes, but longer than 20 minutes. P: Longer than 20 minutes, but longer than 25 minutes. T: Longer than 25 minutes, but longer than 30 minutes. M: Longer than 30 minutes, but longer than 35 minutes. N: Longer than 35 minutes, but longer than 40 minutes. O: Longer than 40 minutes, but longer than 45 minutes. P: Longer than 45 minutes, but longer than 50 minutes. Q: Longer than 50 minutes, but longer than 55 minutes. R: Longer than 55 minutes, but longer than 60 minutes. S: Longer than 60 minutes, but longer than 65 minutes. T: Longer than 65 minutes, but longer than 70 minutes. U: Longer than 70 minutes, but longer than 75 minutes. V: Longer than 75 minutes, but longer than 80 minutes. W: Longer than 80 minutes, but longer than 85 minutes. X: Longer than 85 minutes, but longer than 90 minutes. Y: Longer than 90 minutes, but longer than 95 minutes. Z: Longer than 95 minutes, but longer than 100 minutes.

When the show is not listed, it is assumed to be a regular performance. When the show is listed, it is assumed to be a one-off performance.

THEATRES

ADRIAN: 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.45. 6.00. 6.15. 6.30. 6.45. 7.00. 7.15. 7.30. 7.45. 8.00. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 10.45. 11.00. 11.15. 11.30. 11.45. 12.00. 12.15. 12.30. 12.45. 1.00. 1.15. 1.30. 1.45. 2.00. 2.15. 2.30. 2.45. 3.00. 3.15. 3.30. 3.45. 4.00. 4.15. 4.30. 4.45. 5.00. 5.15. 5.30. 5.

THE ARTS

Joseph Losey's Palladian approach to opera as film

Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's *Don Giovanni* has taken a long time to reach London. Most of the rest of Europe has seen and approved it, with business being particularly brisk in France and Italy. South America, much less so, but North America was considerably less certain—in Los Angeles it was not exactly helped by having its first run in a house usually reserved for the rock movies, while on the East Coast Vincent Canby, of the *New York Times* fame, wrote a rain amount of space attacking it. The British opening, at the Lyric Theatre, on September 25, is important, if *Don Giovanni* is to reach a large English-speaking audience.

The BBC, according to Losey, is partly to blame. They called a print from the French directors, Gaumont and the BBC, screening and then re-set up. Eventually the man on the BBC for a verdict, he said, "It's definite". The BBC, "What's the verdict?" Inquired Gaumont. And there came back the answer: "Bergman's Magic".

Whether or not this *Don Giovanni* is "definitive", it is a subject of considerable debate at the end of the month, but it is certainly a deal better cast vocally. The *Magic Flute*, Rolf Liebermann, who until the end of last season was General Adversary of the Paris Opera, to that. He conceived the idea of filming *Don Giovanni* in location using basically the same cast as the opera, but with a few changes. First person he approached was Patricia Chabert, who had acted a highly controversial *Don Giovanni* at the Paris Opera. She went on to astonish the others of Bayreuth with his lucid of *The Ring*. (Film of that *Ring*, which began in 1978, and which has been in four years has come to be regarded as a masterpiece.) Chabert was going to be in the city in the film. He had, however, his days. But schedules did not make it to film and Liebermann turned to Losey. Really came into this film backwards. Liebermann had

been talking to me for several years about directing an opera for film in Paris, but we had never been able to agree on the work and the dates. So one day he came and said: "Why don't you make it a film instead?" Losey was later to stage the last new production of the Liebermann regime, *Boris Godunov*, last June.

"I agreed on condition that we did not work in Seville. Liebermann suggested that the Venetian in north-east Italy, and in particular the area around Vicenza, might provide a suitable alternative. So off we went to look at Palladian villas."

The villas of Palladio dominate Liebermann's *Don Giovanni* throughout. During the overture Giovanni is seen visiting his glass factory in Murano, where the flames of the furnace give a pretty good indication of how he will close his life. But the rest of the opera is set in and around Vicenza, where even Donna Elvira, who is traditionally expected to be lodging at an inn, has a house. Losey remains totally unprejudiced about his Palladian setting.

"Both Liebermann and I believe that the mathematical purity of that style reflects perfectly the mathematical precision of Mozart's score. The villas also appealed because they are not too well known, even though, via the influence of Regency Palladian in England, they were to provide the inspiration of most American colonial architecture. There were other reasons too. When those Palladian houses were being built there was change in the air, just as there was at the time when Mozart was composing *Don Giovanni*. It's important to remember that *Don Giovanni* preceded the French Revolution by just two years. The attraction by the symmetry of the fact that the period which separates Palladio from Mozart, two centuries, is precisely the time span which separates Mozart from us. "The geography was right. The extraordinary network of rivers and canals around Vicenza, to say nothing of the proximity to one another of the buildings we wanted to use. It was possible to shoot everything within a very small area. The pedants may point out that Elvira comes from Burgos,



Top: the end of the film—Anna, Ottavio, Elvira, Leporello, Masetto and Zerlina go their various ways after Giovanni has been consumed by the fires of hell; above: Losey on set

which is indeed some way from Vicenza, but I was not out to make a realistic film. It is also true that Giovanni had his greatest number of conquests in Spain, but I guess he was just in luck there."

Joseph Losey has added one character to the cast list of Mozart and Da Ponte, Giovanni's mute servant (played by Eric Adjani, brother of Isabelle), who opens and closes both acts. He is Giovanni's, a replica of his master right down to the positioning of the beaky spot on his chin. "He began as Giovanni's alter ego, but as shooting went on I found myself liking that concept less and less. I've used him basically as a theatre curtain: as you say, he opens and closes the acts. He also helps to focus the

student in Germany, became a painter by profession and then called himself Salieri when he was running a transvestite theatre company in Paris called Le Grand Eugène. Some time ago I wanted to make a film with him, using a transvestite cast, called *The Watergate Bugger*. Everybody thought it was a great idea, but everybody also thought that Nixon would sue, so we never raised the money. When Liebermann asked I had our first conversations I told him that I was not a musician—I've played four instruments in my life, all of them badly. So Francis was engaged to take me through the score, note by note and bar by bar."

The *Giovanni* cast came virtually prepackaged from the Opera, apart from Teresa Berganza who had not previously sung Zerlina. Would Losey have made any changes had he been doing the casting himself? Kenneth Riegel for instance, who is an unduly stolid Otavio? Both Otavio's arias are somewhat bizarrely set. "Dalla sua pace" comes drifting across the silent dawn air as he is poised across the marshes of Vicenza. "Il mio tesoro" is addressed to the peasants, who I drunk far too deeply of Giovanni's wine to take any notice at all. Or Berganza herself, a marionette Zerlina, who at times lacks the committed stylization of the other singers?

"You are two thirds wrong in your choices. Beyond that, the opera is a masterpiece. It is not to be drawn, although he agreed that the Otavio arias were difficult to set. "I saw 'Dalla sua pace' as a meditation pure and simple which is why I placed it in isolation. As for 'Il mio tesoro' I shouldn't Otavio sing this in broad daylight to a number of people who are in the process of recovering from terrible hangovers? It isn't in the opera house tradition? Well, you tell me, because I have never seen *Don Giovanni* on stage."

"Probably the most difficult part of the opera to film was that I call the crossroads scene the confrontation and unmasking of the disguised Leporello by Anna, Elvira and Ottavio. It's not easy to make this credible and that is why we moved into the theatre (the Olympic in Vicenza) and the

theatrical convention. "It's the section I'm least satisfied with. On the other hand Raimondi's performance as Giovanni gives me enormous pleasure. He is a fine actor. For a time we discussed making a non-lyric film together and he was prepared to give up his singing. "The idea of portraying Elvira as an hysterical, almost psychotic, came mainly from Kiri Te Kanawa herself. She had wanted to play Elvira this way in the opera house, but no director would let her do it. So I said, why not? Off set she is a great clown and a great tension breaker: while we were filming in zero temperatures in the marshes—don't you believe anyone who tells you Vicenza has a mild climate—most of us were complaining, but Kiri was off swigging scotch with the crewmen fixing the cameras. With a higher degree of concentration she would be a world-beater."

Losey's *Don Giovanni* has come in for criticism, mainly from musicians who know the opera well. Those familiar with it through the records, but largely uninfluenced by theatre traditions, have been much more enthusiastic. For whom are opera films really made?

"I haven't seen very many and what I have seen I haven't liked. I think we've reached a number of opera buffs who thought they knew the libretto but at the end of the film may be found out that they didn't. I've certainly reached an elderly lady in New Zealand, who wrote to me saying that she had never seen *Giovanni* in the theatre although she knew the score and had gone to watch the picture four times in a week. More seriously, I wanted to make a film which could last for 10 or 20 years, provided someone takes the trouble to keep the prints in good condition: you cannot run Mozart with 87 frames missing."

Losey himself, now a veteran director who has made 30 pictures since *The Boy with Green Hair* in 1948, has certainly acquired a taste for filmed opera. The next project is likely to be *Turandot* for Karajan filmed in Peking on condition that the Chinese Government agrees to the freedom of the Forbidden City for the right number of days.

John Higgins

Lurking suspicions

Caracalla
Sadler's Wells

Noël Goodwin

My favourite character in *Talget* at *Naur*, which apparently translates as "Thunder of Glory", is the gentleman identified in the programme by the name of Secret Society. I have sometimes heard of one-man secret societies, but this was the first time I had seen one. He wore a thick dark glasses, and a black cape over a double-breasted jacket buttoned across a hairy chest, and he lurked. He was, without doubt, a powerful lurker, and lurking, of course, is a necessary and professional occupation in a show which is four-fifths pantomime.

Abdul-Harim Caracalla's company of dancers from Lebanon, whom I missed when they last came to Sadler's Wells two years ago, has returned this time brought one of those fight-freedom epics in two acts and 10 scenes, lightly tinted with traditional dances. Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, which has sponsored them, put out there own programme note (without which we should never have known what *Talget* at *Naur* meant) linking the ostensible scenes of a Lawrence of Arabia period to the present.

time, which seemed to me to overstate the case rather much, especially as the story-telling is all on the narrative level of the *Boys' Own Paper* of long ago, give or take a Mad Mullah. There are colourful costumes but almost no scenery, except for a couple of hallows for a spot of public hanging. The music, supplemented by song and, occasionally, speech, is mostly pre-recorded, to which the performers sometimes mime when they remember to do so. Otherwise they are heartily engaged in lurking, sometimes in flirring, once or twice in abducting and almost always looking for ways to do down whoever may be the front-runners for baddies in each successive scene. From time to time they break into a folk dance number, usually at the most unlikely moment, as when the ride-bearing tribesmen are lurking in ambush to dynamite a passing train, or when the "Tribes Women" as the programme calls them, oppose the riders with swords brandished not aggressively but as if they were attempting the local botanizing contest. The dance vocabulary is limited, and the technique of the artists likewise. Two of the men excel in comedy mime, and I presume they contributed the Karagöz marionette dance which I thought the most attractive number.

Baroque Soloists
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Frank Dobbins

The recent proliferation of groups specializing in early music is leading to problems in finding suitable and distinctive designations. So the London Baroque Soloists, who presented a programme of eighteenth-century music for string orchestra on Tuesday, are not to be confused with the Baroque Soloists of London, a smaller ensemble, active in the Purcell Room two days earlier.

Although the LBS are already a well-established ensemble, having made their South Bank debut six years ago, they retain their youthful vigour and enthusiasm under the energetic direction of Roger Durston. On Tuesday they opened up with a lively performance of G. S. Sammartini's *Sinfonia in G*—one of those middle-eighteenth-century Italian precursors of Haydn with a couple of nimble Allegros framing a graceful Minuet and a brief modulatory Grave. While the adagio was taken in a shade too quickly, the ensemble's springy rhythm and crisp, light phrasing well suited the outer movements.

The programme was unusual in including two concertos for the poor relations of the string family. Telemann's Violin Concerto in G provided an excellent vehicle for the neatly-articulated bow of Eileen Engel-

brecht. In the initial Largo she revealed a sombre but eloquent tone, and in the ensuing Allegro a wide range of dynamic shading; if some of the intricate solo melismas in the Andante were obscured by briskness, a firm right hand ensured sturdy control in the final Presto.

Telemann's fine work richly deserves its recent popularity. Dittersdorf's Double Bass Concerto in D is a gentle and ineffective piece. Keith Mearns showed undoubted dexterity and sensitivity in striving to overcome the shortcomings of the music and of his ponderous instrument. But even with the orchestra reduced to a whisper, the passagework in the profounder regions was barely audible. Even the tuncful Adagio sounded laborious, while its deftly handled cadenza was curiously concluded by an ill-timed upward entry from the orchestra. In the finale arpeggio flourishes lighten the texture but the melodic writing characteristic of the Classical era is compelled to seek the upper reaches of the instrument's highest positions and consequently sounds strained.

The second half was devoted to Vivaldi's Four Seasons with Diana Cunningham as an impressive soloist, securely controlled in the quick movements, warm-toned and flexible in the slower movements. Although Autumn started with heaviness more reminiscent of our own drab weather than the bright dancing and singing of the Italian *villanella*, the work as a whole was given a strong performance.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Webster in Manchester

the Duchess of Malfi
Royal Exchange

ing Wardle

uctions of *The Duchess of Malfi* are made or broken in first few moments, which induce a kind of primal, public atmosphere of the c, and its poisonous undertone. I have never seen this hurdle more boldly than in an Noble's fine opening section for the Royal Exchange season. The scene is set Monteverdi-like fanfares (George Fenton) and a long of dazzling white lambscarpet leading to a throne, plus the bushy voice of Postlethwaite's Antonio, enough to evoke the Malfi's and the entry of the brothers in preparation for the first line that every remembers: "I do you still". For once this is a feline whisper in the mal's ear, but a brusque such from the ragged Bobins, whose Bobins, as if he is straight off the at detail sets the tone for evening. Banish all expectations of decadent elegance and due chambers of horrors, as characterization is conged, this is a tough, extra-reading of the play, with peters in the early scenes, as it is possible for to be in Jacobean tragedy. Hoskins's Bosola is a of fortune driven into by his trade, and as sic in seizing comic (including a laugh on accidental murder of no) as in rising to the glence-stricken poetry. Mike's Ferdinand does not (al) hysterics, and a good too as this enables him to



Helen Mirren, Bob Hoskins

secure his real climax after his reason cracks. Julian Curry's Cardinal wears no clerical mask aside from appearing in bed with his mistress in a fog of smouldering incense. He is a peremptory villain in a place of power. And the sight of these three in the last scene, giggling with exhaustion and alternately hugging each other and delivering death strokes, is for once painfully credible: every inch of the route towards it has been prepared.

Helen Mirren's duchess likewise rises, by visible degrees to the grand scale, presenting every phase of her courtship and chaste married life in vivid emotional detail before the horror descend. When they do, she exhibits all the physical collapse of total despair before regaining human dignity. Again, nothing heroic is imposed on the character; everything has been thoroughly imagined. This is Mr Noble's first production at the Royal Exchange, but he has mastered its

resources—not only in his use of the outer perimeter to carry the sounds from the outer world (beautifully employed in the echo scene), but in projecting the open and secret elements of the play through frozen tableaux, decisive alternations of full light and spotlight gloom, and the substitution for the white carpet of a long blood-stained rag leading to a prison chair. No liberties are taken with the text, but the sensation is of seeing the play afresh.

A status all too insecure

Gary Numan
Hammersmith Odeon

Richard Williams

If you choose to sow in the field of fashion, you must expect to reap a brief harvest. There were empty seats at Gary Numan's second Hammersmith concert on Tuesday night, and the acclaim was by no means consistently tumultuous; probably his fifteen minutes will soon be up.

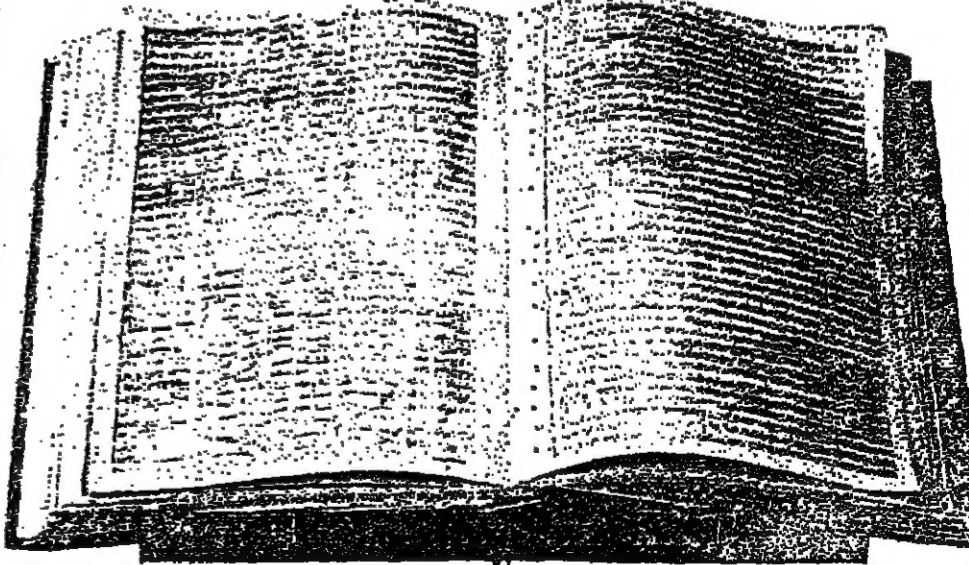
Numan derives his music from Kraftwerk and Brian Eno, his imagery from David Bowie and J. G. Ballard like them, he is always crashing in the same car, and his image, which is a vital component, from Leni Riefenstahl and *The Outer Limits*. He is almost alone, though, in presenting his version of "luxuria" without a hint of depth or a shred of the irony which makes, say, Devo bearable; yet it is this very literal-mindedness which makes him such an engaging prospect to 15-year-olds who can cope with neither the obliqueness of Bowie nor the humour of Kraftwerk.

That said, this was an unusually well-staged show in its imaginative positioning of the musicians (the two synthesizer-players were placed in "offices" on either side of the stage) and its exuberant lighting effects. Numan was most effective when prowling about the apron in a fetching black kid flying-suit, displaying his six-penny suck-on-leer. Interestingly, he achieved greatest response when he wheeled on a giant spotlight and directed it at the audience, most of whom had come as Gary Numan.

The songs, with titles like "I Dream of Wires" and "Remember I Was Vapour", were performed as standard synthesizer-rock of a quite staggering single-mindedness, realized with not a little skill and devotion by his five musicians. Numan's own voice is a sullen whine, occasionally lent greater fullness by the use of a double-tracking device.

What a pity that his opportunism shows none of the cheek and charm which distinguished Marc Bolan, who was the last generation's equivalent idol. Lacking such a quality, he will find it hard to maintain his status when the lure of the post-microchip image wears thin.

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On to the millennium

Fiction

The girl's prolonged agonies of thirst and physical suffering in the harsh, burn-up interior are as vivid and terrifying as anything imaginable. Given the unlikely foolhardiness that launches Mary, alone, twice, on an all but suicidal errand, the horrific tension drives compulsively forward through pages after page. There is a touch of

We thencewise witnessed a few other shaman shows up as ill-mannered louts beside Aborigines, Africans or whatever. In *The Spirit Wrestler*, a sympathetic account of life on Baffin Island, James Houston (1890-1960) tells us that Eskimo attitudes through the medium of Shoona, a young epileptic who also has to undergo an ordeal, this time to become a shaman. Among unexplained mysteries are the disappearance of the shaman's white vision collecting old-style kayaks in order to attempt the Eskimo Roll, who seems to have been sighted earlier in circumstances where no man could possibly survive alone.

Then there are Shoona's shamanic powers, which are full of trickery and true mystical insight. As a man he is ineffective.

debonair Faredoon Junglee-
wala, Freddy for short, described
for some reason as diabolical
and very, very, modulated,
endearing, semi-feminine, a part
that is, from a pardonable
attempt to dispose by murder
of his abominable mother-in-
law which to his chagrin stops
short at arson.

His very elegant phrases
Mrs Sidhwa ranges through In-
dia's rich variety, from the
complexities of Freddy's reli-
gion, Zoroastrianism, to the
1920s society life of Lahore
and Bombay, a formal evening
dinner, a discreet brocade and
wedding night of two inno-
cents in a train, after an
elaborate marriage ceremony.
For all her naivety of presenta-
tion and disorganized material,
the novel is a gem, a gem of
such exuberance who so
consistently lumps the magic

to join his former mistress on an extended Italian journey. A promising start. But this winter journey is clarified, unconsciously as a map, and the traveller is left with impressions in the West's most cultured cities as flat and joyless as are his sensual, seemingly endless couplings with the wretched Anna.

He constantly kills himself, this life is starting, you see, by going down the crater of Vesuvius or witnessing a girl's death at a demonstration he notes only external details. It's a bit like attempting the subject of *Nausea* in *Notes of a Young Man*, but out any real search for truth, and Negri ends by taking a ticket to Alaska. A frozen void.

Mary Cosham

showman, cop, prisoner, outside the screen. Only bandster.

Even sitting in his hotel room, he'll tell: "shirt-sleeves, sunglasses, from a burton, the hair, a bit of back, curling round the head, high cheekbones. 'Won't you tea or something?' he asks. Sm-

The Times Cook



the screen. I was
But it was terribly
difficult to do. I was
the point. If it was
work."
John's people's film
Anaplaynes Now the
costers was fine. B

game

ing. For the moment towards
and less conventional
tired to his job, but not to
it gives him. "No, I don't as
sure I like the work. But I've
sacr."
eally I believe him.
The Newspapers Ltd 1980.

30g (1oz) butter
2 tablespoons olive oil
110g (4½oz) smoked
streaky bacon or belly of pork
preferably in one piece
1 medium onion, chopped
150ml (½ pint) dry white wine
150ml (½ pint) chicken or stock

Crime.

poems are out of print. This was true in 1948 but is far from being so now. In order of appearance since then, and still available in paperback, and also either cheaper than, or of the same price as the Duncan edition, there are Virgil's *Sota Pinto's "Muses' Library,"*

Of Duncan's book the best that can be said is that a fair number of Rochester's best poems are in it, even though the last stanzas of "Love, a woman? You're an ass" and "Vulcan, contrive me such a

Jeremy Iregrow
The tercentenary of the death of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester will be marked by a symposium at Wadham College in September. 22-23. Bookings to the Steward, Wadham College. Tel: 0365 42564.

1 bouquet garni (parsley, thyme,
celery and bay leaf)
Salt and freshly ground black
pepper
225 g (8 oz) self-raising flour

A black and white photograph showing a dense, textured surface, possibly a wall or a large piece of fabric. The texture is highly irregular and granular. A dark, horizontal band or shadow runs across the middle of the image, separating the upper and lower portions of the textured area. The lighting is uneven, with some areas appearing brighter and others darker, emphasizing the roughness of the surface.

ing board and the
bites. Arrange the birds
top of the lentils in a ser-
vice dish. Spoon some of the fat
the juices remaining in the
and pour the liquid over
dish. Serve very hot.

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1948 and completely unreviewed. It belongs to this tradition. It contains no new material—least of all any acknowledgement of the fact that it has been outdated. Dunbar's pretentious and slapdash introduction tells us for example (and his publisher's advertisements imply) that the poems are out of print. This was true in 1948 but is far from being so now. In order of appearance since then, and still available in paperback, and at either cheaper than, or the same price as the Quince edition, there are Vivian Stoltz's *Franklin's Muse*, *Library*

teriana" than in the works of Rochester, you can get second-hand a cheap facsimile reprint of the 1680 *Poems on Several Occasions*, published by the Scholar Press. Many of the poems included in it—and in Duncan's selection—as "Rochester" are now available in separate scholarly editions, particularly *Etherage and Buchsars*.

Of Duncan's book the best that can be said is that a fair number of Rochester's finest poems are in it, even though the last stanzas of "Love is a woman? You're an ass" is "Yulcan, contrive me such a

Jeremy Treglown
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of small importance to the rest of each of either recipe.

Grouse pudding
Serves four

2 grouse of uncertain age
1 onion, quartered
4 juniper berries, crushed
1 bouquet garni (parsley, thyme, celery and bay leaf)
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
225 g (8 oz) self-raising flour

and take them
until they are tender but
disintegrating. If the lentils
ready before the parried
drain and keep warm in
serving dish, discarding
onion, garlic and bouquet.
When the partridges
tender, lift them on a pl
ping board and rub them
pieces. Arrange the birds
top of the lentils in a ser
dish. Steam some of the fat
the juices remaining in the
and pour the liquid over
dish. Serve very hot.

[illegible]

$$10^{-6} \text{ mol/L} \text{ } \alpha\text{-tocopherol} \text{ } 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L} \text{ } \beta\text{-tocopherol} \text{ } 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L} \text{ } \gamma\text{-tocopherol} \text{ } 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L} \text{ } \delta\text{-tocopherol}$$

(continued)

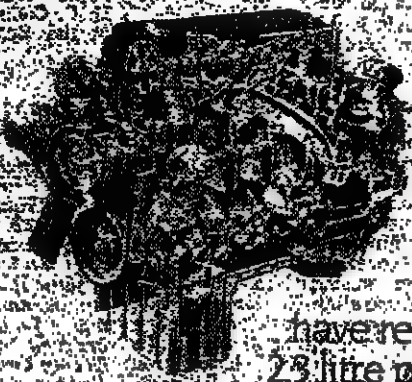
Age Group	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-14	25	22	18	15	12	10
15-24	15	16	17	18	19	20
25-34	10	11	12	13	14	15
35-44	10	11	12	13	14	15
45-54	10	11	12	13	14	15
55-64	10	11	12	13	14	15
65+	10	11	12	13	14	15

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1001-1005.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

[illegible]

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Army Officer

Stewart Harris
The author, an editorial writer on the Canberra Times, was Canberra correspondent for The Times from 1957 to 1973. He is a member of the Aboriginal Treaty Committee and has written a booklet, It's Coming! Describing Aboriginal history and culture and today's situation. It is distributed by Angus and Robertson (Sydney and London) or may be ordered from the Aboriginal Treaty Committee, PO Box 1242 Canberra 2601, Australia.

the Butt of Lewis. The gulls of the young gannet which by last year's 100-year-old tradition the Ness men are allowed to take each year even though the adult gannet is a protected bird.

The call is a "daring business" that involves diving on ropes down 200 ft cliffs. The laughter is swift and is followed by a ritual of picking and gannet-like "chucking" their heads a yard. The birds are described as "intoxicated between meat and fish before the days of destruction." Gulls appeared on the menus of ocean liners.

William Macleod, who has taken part in several gulls collections, told me that this year's "has been" difficult. But successful. The gannets had been common in the island for several days by storms.

The hunters have taken about 100 of the young birds and they believe the colony began from the call. The only time the gannet numbers decreased was after the war, when five years they were left and disturbed.

amercians, driving north on
million. Mrs. Thatcher, in
preparation, had asked to inter-
vene before the chance of
building the track in Scotland
is lost.



WHO GAVE THE STEALTH LEAK?

President Carter has been accused of playing politics with America's defence secrets. Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, who was Chief of Naval Operations before his retirement last year, has held a subcommittee of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee that was on Mr Carter's instructions that information was leaked to the press about what was to become known as the stealth bomber. After this information was published, Mr Zumwalt was last month publicly confirmed the existence of the bomber.

This potentially damaging disclosure raises three questions. The first is quite simply whether it is to be believed. Admiral Zumwalt is not only a decorated naval officer of distinction; he is also a declared supporter of Mr Reagan and a member of an organization that is raising money for the Republican candidate. That has naturally provoked the charge that he is playing politics.

Admiral Zumwalt's association with the Republican Party would expect to be a factor in the official who, he says, is responsible for the leak. It is known that the Carter administration have been concerned to

dramatize for political purposes the administration's commitment to a strong defence policy. If Admiral Zumwalt's accusation can be proved to be factually incorrect, that will be the end of the matter. If, however, it becomes accepted that the President was responsible for the leak then a second question arises: has he thereby jeopardized American national security? There is a natural presumption that if it is safe to publicize the existence of a new item of military equipment then the announcement should be made openly and an announcement which cannot be made openly is not safe. Now in this instance is Admiral Zumwalt the only military figure to have testified the subsequent public confirmation of the leak. General Richard Ellis, the commander of the Strategic Air Command, has been outspoken in his condemnation.

There is no question, however, of any technological information having been disclosed. The Soviet Union has not been told how it has been possible to construct a bomber that is virtually invisible to radar. Nor is it any secret that the United States has been engaged in such a project for some time. Mr Carter remarked last week: "when I became President in January of 1977, the existence of the Stealth programme then was not even classified."

had been given on it and a contract to develop a Stealth device was done with an open and published contract. The programme was subsequently classified in the spring of 1977, but that could obviously not prevent a considerable number of people knowing of its existence. What has now been disclosed is that the programme appears to have been successful. It is still not altogether clear how much this will help the Soviet Union, but it does mean that they have been given some warning some years in advance of the new aircraft coming into operation of their need to modify their air defences to take account of it. The expert military evidence that emerges on this point over the next few days will clearly be of the greatest importance.

Only if the American public become persuaded that Mr Carter did authorize the leak, and that in doing so he took a risk with national security, will this episode become a major issue in the presidential campaign. But if they do become convinced on both these scores he is bound to suffer severely. There is no responsibility modelled on the President's task than to protect the national security. He is Commander-in-Chief as well as President. So the outcome of the election could be critically affected by any new facts on this issue that are to be disclosed.

THE THREAT OF A KOREAN MARTYRDOM

trial of Mr Kim Dae Jung, South Korean opposition leader, and the death sentence which has now been passed on him, have appalled all those who hoped that South Korea was moving towards a more democratic system. Mr Kim, who led in the 1971 presidential election and received 45 per cent of the vote, has been a symbol of growing pressure for more democratic reforms. Both under former President Park Chung Hee and his assassination last October. Yet President Chun Doo-hwan has been apparently determined to eliminate him from the country's political life.

Mr Kim's political life might threaten the military's role. Since the 1971 election he has been in Kwangju in May, where thousands of people have been detained, many of them political dissidents, and thousands of government employees have been purged. Now Mr Kim, used of inciting the riots, has been sentenced to death on

charges of subversive activity and communist sympathies. His trial before a military court convinced few outside observers that he was being given a fair hearing. The case against him was extremely flimsy and he and the others being tried with him had difficulty obtaining the lawyers they wanted to represent them. Several of them spoke of mistreatment before the trial opened, when they were under pressure to make confessions. During the trial attempts were made by the Korean authorities to censor foreign journalists' reports of the proceedings, including statements by Mr Kim in his own defence. It seemed clear from the beginning that the trial was being stage-managed, and that the verdict was a foregone conclusion.

The case is embarrassing for the United States, which has troops in South Korea to defend it against attack from the north

but finds that it can exercise little influence on the government in Seoul, and also for Japan, particularly since Mr Kim was originally kidnapped from an hotel in Tokyo. Both of them have made their disapproval clear. Mr Muskie in unusually strong terms—as have several members of the European Community. South Korea is an unusual case of a country which has had great success in overcoming underdevelopment in the economic field—though it has run into difficulties lately—but has so far been unable to create a more open political system to match its economic progress. President Chun has paid lip service to democratic principles, and has said that there will be elections next year under a new constitution. None of this can possibly be credible if he first proceeds to have Mr Kim put to death on the basis of a wholly unconvincing trial. If Mr Kim is killed, that will permanently damage South Korea's world position.

IR WHITE LAW DOES A W-TURN

ring jumped from a tenuous position to an untenable position, next thing for a politician to do is jump back again. Mr White has now completed the weary W-turn with such grace that the situation allows him to leave the Secretary of State for Wales looking a bit about the gills: he it went in to bat for the element on Panoramia and aimed with wooden persistence that they were right and did not get deflected by threats of violence.

Before reading Wales' letter, the party manifesto raised the Welsh a fourth

to be better founded if it was not required to do the whole job of broadcasting in Wales. Since the alternative they fixed upon would allow just as many hours of Welsh time, and since it is at least arguable that the preservation of the language would be better served by spreading programmes in Welsh over more than one channel. Ministers have some reason to think that Welsh opinion would be satisfied with what they proposed.

They were wrong. That judgment underestimated the intensity with which many Welshmen value their language as the vehicle and ornament of their distinct culture. It underestimated the resentment of many more Welshmen at being cheated (as they saw it) of a promise made to them in a matter touching the character of the Welsh nation. And it underestimated the extent to which these feelings would obliterate consideration of the actual merits of the argument about how best to organize television in Wales.

Behind the grotesque romanticism of Mr Gwynfor Evans, prepared to lay down his life for the telly, were the stirrings of civil disobedience and political violence—for which the present economic recession in Wales helps to prepare the soil. It is now being said, in the name of law and order, that the Government has made a craven capitulation to the threat of violence. It is no such thing. Violence is latent in all civil societies. It is the task of statesmen to deprive it of any momentum, to present it with an effective cause. A cause becomes effective to violence if it wins the support of at least the acquiescence of a large body of opinion naturally predisposed to keep the peace. That position was being reached in Wales. The Government's policy in this narrow but sensitive area was not sufficiently well based to isolate the fanatics from the rest. Having got themselves into that hole, for which they are to be blamed, they have now got themselves out of it. For that they can be congratulated.

ONS TO LEARN

Mr D. J. McCarthy, Mr Goodman's headline, "divided Ireland" encouraged hope that, at last, someone would do well to ponder the very soon projected to come to the fore. He did so by not the real comparison at all to do better? Or three hundred years of the Irish as the next parallel, to use an Irish idiom, they have little in common with the mainland British, many dislike more than they like the Irish and much more they dislike their fellow Irish. By contemporary standards of determination, claimed or added in places, these people may be able to claim any and policy distinct from Ireland as a whole. But, consensus in Ireland as a contest that entitlement in or greater degree. Why? Many Irish think and other Irish concede that the community were planned on the hands of others, by outside. There is the fundamental of between Palestine and the problem. The Irish, secondly, in varying degrees, however, vary in opinion that that Ireland be one country with what safeguards for minorities that be required. There is the, albeit partial, parallel—those in the Palestine Liberation Organization and elsewhere have looked to a multi-racial state in Palestine.

The third parallel lies in the temporary efficacy and ultimate futility of holding gains of possession by violence. By wars and terrorism, the Irish have gone no further back, from Drogheda and Wexford to the B-Specials of 1968, Britain or the settled legacies sought to sow opposition thinking, in the larger of less moral days, that if you hit them hard enough, the bog Irish would learn to behave. Well, learn, in that sense, they didn't. Have the Irishfulness and wars from Deir Yassin in 1948 to Lebanon last week: done Israel any better?

All analogies are shaky and we must not consider what is not parallel. At least the settlers in Ireland held on as top dogs for three hundred years, thanks to the weakness of the opposition and to the support and occupation of the major power on the doorstep. Does any Israeli seriously believe that Israel can go on for three hundred years with a strong, rights arm dependent, whatever Israel would wish, on the support of one superpower alone? Israel must by now realize that, in a European Government, it is going to the death of its own interest in support of Israel right or wrong. Israelis must sometimes stop to think whether the American public will for ever allow its government to behave differently, or whether the United States might one day have an administration intelligent enough not to back Israel to France, and courageous enough not to put the United States' national interest at the mercy of the considerations of campaign funds and electoral votes in two states out of 51. Israel, in short, must consider the parallel is settlement in some else's country. The divergence is that there are no three hundred years to play with. She will have to learn the terms of the game or have no future. Yours truthfully, from the bog, D. J. MCCARTHY, 23 Leighton Grove, NWS.

This island race

From Mr David de Galle
Sir, Sense and justice fully support Sir John Lapsley's appeal (September 12) for full United Kingdom citizenship in the case of Falkland Islanders. Our legislators and their advisers, though, have had blind spots on this subject for years. Indeed some of us, who are of pure UK stock and have ourselves been domiciled in the UK all our lives, nevertheless found ourselves deprived of UK citizenship on the grant of independence to some colony faithfully served by our parents and grandparents. In my case not even a childhood spent in wartime England and compulsory national service here thereafter saved me my UK passport. Though my father was also educated in England and ended a long career in Crown service as Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province (India) before partition, I became a Commonwealth citizen "automatically" on February 7, 1974—after his death! One cannot ask for a pleasure island to belong to, but it came as a surprise to someone with a UK mother, a UK wife, and UK children who had held a UK passport for 48 years. Yours etc, DAVID DE GALLE, Bedford Ball, Swelling, Saxmudham, Suffolk.

Price of peace in the docks

From Mr H. J. F. Crum-Ewing
Sir, "But as a safeguard for industrial peace it is worth protecting even at high cost."

Such, Sir, is your considered view expressed today (September 16), of the Jones-Aldington agreement of 1972, which charges to our international trading costs the price of guaranteeing to registered dock workers a two-thirds wage for doing nothing. It is a phrase which might well have flowed from the pen of your predecessor, 42 years ago, in justifying his view that the safest way of dealing with Hitler's Germany was to appease it.

In the present situation it is not the trades unions who should be blamed for trying to protect their members' right of access to the docks. It is rather the fault of "management" for having deluded itself, in the past, into believing that salvation can be found in such a mythical device and of all previous years was British governments for propagating this fallacy in the interests of "industrial peace."

The peace that will be so "safeguarded" for our industry is not the peace and quiet which needs to be got on with doing business in a stable and efficient economic environment. It is rather a further, avoidable, step towards the long peace of the quiescent.

Yours faithfully, HUMPHREY CRUM-EWING, 8 Baker Street, Reading, Berkshire, September 16.

The rate of inflation

From Professor R. Z. Doherty
Sir, The rate of inflation is commonly measured by the Retail Prices Index and is quoted as the annual inflation rate measured over the previous 12 months. We are now in a period when the rate of inflation is falling, but I submit that the rapidly with which this rate is falling is underestimated by quoting the rate of inflation only over the previous 12 months. For the purpose of wage negotiations for an annual cost-of-living increase this is a convenient period, but for other elements of the economy that are expected to change more rapidly than once a year, it is too long.

If we measure the annual inflation rate over shorter periods in the recent past we find a very different picture. Measured (RPI Table, September 13) over the last six months it was 5.8 per cent, over the last three months 6.8 per cent, and during August a mere 2.7 per cent. I am not so naive as to predict that the rate of inflation in September will, therefore, be zero, or even negative, but I do suggest that it is a quantity that can be measured much more accurately than the money supply M3 and that its performance over three months is significant for the future. The Bank of England's Minimum Lending Rate, which are expected to change more rapidly than once a year.

If MLR is being kept up primarily to reduce the rate of inflation and only secondarily to control the money supply, in order to reduce the rate of inflation in the future, then the case for reducing it now is a strong one. I would emphasize that the rate of increase of retail prices during the last three months 6.8 per cent, when calculated as an annual rate of inflation. This is surely a remarkable result and one that should be taken into account in the amendments of 1980 and 1981.

E. ROLAND DORRIS, Department of Physics, University of London (Bedford College), Regent's Park, NW1, September 15.

Young companies at risk

From Mr Robert Saunders
Sir, Mr Edward Frewin (September 16) is of course right in suggesting that it is the smaller, recently formed companies which are most at risk from the new tax proposals. But this is even more true of farming, which has become a capital-intensive enterprise.

High interest rates, coupled with a deliberate squeeze on profitability, threaten those of us whose capital structure is largely based on historic costs may well survive, but the younger men who have started farming on their own in recent years with a large percentage of borrowed money, and who are Government policy, if persisted in, will force out of farming the very men who could make so vital a contribution to the efficient production of our future food supply.

Yours faithfully, ROBERT SAUNDERS, E. F. Saunders and Sons Ltd, Friar Mayne Farm, Broadmayne, Dorchester, Dorset, September 16.

The Pope and England

From Mr L. M. Finch
Sir, Mr Warner (September 13) suggests that, to show the depth of his interest in Anglicanism, the Holy Father should ask to visit the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford.

However, what lesson does the memorial teach? Its erection some 140 years ago (and some 280 years after the event) was an attempt by the Anglican party in the Anglican Church to embarrass and divide the Tractarian party in the Anglican Church, engineered by "a bitter and relentless enemy both of Pusey and of Newman" (Sir Geoffrey Fisher, Oxford Apologist).

Is a memento of bitterness and resentment among Anglicans really the lesson to be taught? Yours faithfully, Mr FINCH, 2 Woodley Hill, Chesham, Bucks, September 13.

Dangers inherent in attempts at exorcism

From Cardinal Suenens
Sir, The Times has recently published several contributions criticizing some aspects of the Charismatic Renewal. The fact that my name has been mentioned in one of them invites me to share briefly some of my own reactions on the matter.

On possession, there is a serious need in the Christian churches to strongly affirm to today's world our common belief in the existence of the Evil One.

Having said this, I must also add that the devil exists in various quarters an unhealthy tendency to multiply "exorcisms" and deliverance sessions—this trend being encouraged by several influences, especially by a fundamentalistic reading of Holy Scripture. I agree that there is a danger of over-emphasis. And for this reason, I myself have written against "demonomania" in a recent booklet, *Devilism and Charismatic Renewal* (London: Darton, Longman, and Todd, 1978).

I do not consider it healthy for non-ordained, non-declared, untrained men to enter directly into dialogue with God and with our fellow Christians, and make us find a whole new sense of liberation. It becomes quite natural to praise and glorify God with all the means at our disposal—including music and singing in tongues—using all the strains of our heart!

Some years ago, at a national charismatic congress in the United States, I heard a speaker remark: "In the movement, the Lord told me, 'his chosen people'—but we understood, 'his chosen people'."

We will have a long way to go before becoming fully human before the Lord!

Yours faithfully, CARDINAL SUENENS, 570A Boulevard de Smeat de Neyer, Brussels 1020, Belgium, September 10.

Canadian legislation

From Dr Geoffrey Marshall
Sir, It may be true, as a narrow interpretation, that the Westminster amendments to the British North America Act affecting the distribution of legislative powers in Canada have had the consent of the provincial governments, as Mr Lane (September 12) suggests. But it is certainly not true that every amendment affecting provincial interests has been unanimously consented to. The British North America Act of 1949, that substantially increased the powers of the Parliament of Canada, produced a constitutional crisis against the then Dominion Government and unilateral action. In 1943, also, a British amendment Act was preceded by a resolution of protest from the Quebec legislature, and there were objections by British Columbia and Prince Edward Island to the amendments of 1907 and 1915.

The fact that on each occasion the British Government and Parliament did act in response to an address from the Senate and House of Commons has not altered the assumption that there must exist a British convention of automatic action even in response to a Federal request for legislation that is disputed by the provinces. That view was accepted by the British Government when the amendments to the British North America Act were presented to Parliament and it has been asserted more recently. But do either the precedents or principle establish any such convention? The need of the case relied upon here, there is a significant number of provinces objecting to a major constitutional change. So the question that

Public transport problems

From Mr M. J. Cornick
Sir, Congratulations to Mr Wright (September 9) for raising the important issue of the need to retain an attractive public transport alternative to the private car for the consumer. It clearly must be acceptable in terms of cost and frequency, and provide comprehensive coverage.

By nature public transport services, whether road or rail, are volume business and so when we enter a recession of today's proportions, road factors decline and so do profit margins. On a profitable line it is often a relatively simple process to reduce output by slowing down the machines. This is clearly very much more complicated in public transport where similar moves lead to reductions in frequency of service and thus to a downward trend in attractiveness and competitive ability.

Rail economics cause further problems by their inherent very high proportion of fixed costs which cannot be cut to any great degree—hence the importance of maintaining high volume levels to ensure a margin over costs.

This leads to one disturbing feature of the 1979 Transport Act: Relaxation of coach licensing for tour operators over 30 miles will produce increased competition on many of the existing most profitable routes and will, in all probability, offer the consumer on these particular flows a better deal. The way is thus being opened for the most cost-conscious operators—road or rail—will as a result, in most cases generate less profit and consequently there will be less money to sustain many of the profitable rural routes, while many others will suffer further reductions in frequency and perhaps increases

Small aircraft to 'kill' tanks

From Lord Gladwin
Sir, For many years I have contended that nuclear parity means nuclear nullity, in other words that in the event of war, Europe neither side will have resort to a first strike on the nuclear weapon. This contention may be disputed: what cannot be denied is that our "conventional" defences are becoming of greater and greater significance and that we must, if we can, demonstrate not only that we could have the capacity to survive a nuclear attack on strategic targets and hit back appropriately, but also that we could at least hold up a Soviet armoured assault by conventional, i.e. non-nuclear, methods.

This truth has been gradually accepted of recent years by many in authority and happily we do not have many more useful anti-tank weapons of various sorts: but our own tanks are very heavily outnumbered by the adversary and our excellent anti-aircraft defences, coping with enemy aircraft and dealing with long-range stationary targets, for example, with rapidly moving tanks. Their bases are also very vulnerable to attack. What is wanted, therefore, is something inexpensive, easily produced in great numbers, that can be expected to knock out the Soviet tank, and be more or less undetectable when not in operation.

Such a weapon can be made available. It is a light, single-engine, propeller-driven aircraft (SSP, for short), not unlike a fighter of World War II, the development of which has already been started in the United States on the expected basis of only £250,000 per unit. With a cruising speed of only 300 mph, extreme manoeuvrability, and operating from a grass strip or a road, such a machine, flying below radar detection, is believed to be at least three times more efficient at target destruction than a fast jet, and Vietnam seemed also to show that its cost effectiveness in running costs per target destroyed was no less than 15 times better than the latter.

There seems to be no reason why this country—perhaps in conjunction with our European allies—might not produce and deploy in Germany many hundreds of these small aircraft, each capable of carrying up to 100 optically sighted tank-killing missiles on a single mission and the pilots of which could be trained at a cost of only about £40,000 each (about one-hundredth of the cost of training a Tornado pilot).

Even if the Ministry of Defence is not yet convinced, surely this is something that might be considered by the new Defence Select Committee of the House of Commons? Yours faithfully, LORD GLADWIN, 62 Whitehall Court, SW1, September 16.

Music in the 1930s

From Mrs Jeremy Thorpe
Sir, I am sorry to have incurred the disapproval of two distinguished principals of the Royal Academy of Music. In order not to leave a wrong impression of my views, I would like to state that Sir Anthony Lewis (September 15) that I never claimed Vienna to be a musically adventurous city—in fact I made the opposite point.

To Sir Thomas Armstrong (September 10) I would like to say that my intention (Guest Column, September 4) was not to belittle the previous achievements of distinguished composers and musicians in this country, but to talk about my personal experience of the tremendous postwar growth in musical demand, activity and standard throughout Britain.

My plea is that this growth should not be stunted or cut back by present economic circumstances. Yours faithfully, JEREMY THORPE, 2 Ormeau Square, W2, September 16.

Apple of an English eye

From Miss Anne Depauits
Sir, I am a French national and have just been imported to this country to marry one of your fellow countrymen. I would like to express publicly my feelings concerning my fellow-countrymen.

My tribulations among apples were as follows in this country: recently I bought a pound of apples in a package and the apples were probably due to the artificial light or possibly my own bad vision I thought they were Granny Smith. To my great horror once home I realized that they were in fact French Golden Delicious. I naturally never had any Golden Delicious of the sort in France, and I found them rather bad.

More recently I spotted some French "Discovery" apples and bought them, thinking after all, when in Rome do as the Romans do. To my great amazement they are absolutely wonderful and reminded me of the apples of my grandmother's orchard in France.

Je vous prie d'excuser, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments, l'admiration, les remerciements distingués, A. DEPAUITS, 14 St John's Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Swiss hooliganism

From Mr P. A. S. Farquhar
Sir, With reference to your report (September 9) on the activities of young radicals in Zurich and Bern, I offer a comment as one who has just returned with a school party from Switzerland, which included a day visit to Bern.

I am a fairly seasoned European traveller, but I was astonished at the number of "sex shops" in prominent positions in the city, readily and alluringly accessible to the most unenterprising teenager. We also made a bus trip on the Thunersee, when boys and girls aged about 15, in a Swiss school party, with teachers on board the boat, were consuming quite inappropriate quantities of schnapps. Theatrical exploitation of youth through "the permissive society" on the one hand, and hammering them with the police on the other, does not reflect well upon Swiss society, which must choose between readily and alluringly accessible to the most unenterprising teenager. Yours faithfully, P. A. S. FARQUHAR, The Manchester Grammar School, Manchester, September 12.

Screen to t

From Mr N. H. Alexander
Sir, I am writing to you regarding the theatre was troubled through a model detecting "doorway" of the type used for security at airports, the number of insects hawks and the eyes left inside them could perhaps be reduced. (Review, September 16). Paperback books, nine bottles and sandwiches would unfortunately not be detected. Yours faithfully, NICK ALEXANDER, Technical Editor, Eibis International, 3 Johnson's Court, EC4, September 16.



COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
September 17: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited Perth and opened Dever Court, the sheltered housing scheme of the Royal British Legion.

Her Majesty visited Inch House, a private nursing home for elderly people. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, subsequently visited Barrow Castle, a Regimental Headquarters of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment).

The Lady Elizabeth Basset was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 17: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Sandwich was entertained at luncheon today by Mr Alan Corin (Editor of Punch) at 23 Tudor Street.

The Hon Mrs Whitehead was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 17: The Duke of Gloucester visited the Regent's Canal today. His Royal Highness was escorted on board by Lady Flora of Regent, by the Chairman of the British Waterways Board (Sir Frank Price) and members of the Board.

Lieutenant Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester will carry out engagements in the Shetland Islands between September 29 and October 1.

Birthdays today

Brigadier Sir John Boyd, 89; Colonel Sir Thomas Butler, 70; Viscount Eccles, 85; Miss Green Garbo, 75; the Earl of Haddington, 86; Lieutenant Colonel Sir Cyril Picard, 54; Dame Indira Gandhi, 56; Sir John Hawton, 78; Sir Thomas Hetherington, 80; Sir Cyril Picard, 63; Sir Basil Sealpiece, 74.



"I'd planned to have enough. But these days I have to have some help."

When you've once known a reasonable standard, and have saved for your retirement, what can you do when inflation makes a mockery of all your careful planning?

You can turn to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.

To begin with, the DGAA will understand. Although they have 13 Residential and Nursing Homes, they know that people want to stay in their own homes for as long as they can cope, keeping their friends and the roots they have put down over the years.

So, the DGAA helps with allowances. They send clothes parcels. They remember Birthdays and Christmas. They help with a little extra when a crisis upsets a tiny budget.

Please help the DGAA with a donation. And please, do remember the DGAA when making out your Will.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION

Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London W8 4AQ

"Help them grow old with dignity"

The Illustrated LONDON NEWS

October

MAN AND HIS MOTOR CAR

On the eve of the 1980 Motor Show, Stuart Marshall traces the progress of the motor car - from plaything of the rich to everyday necessity. He also looks at the growth of racing, the collecting cult, and adds his personal views on the future of the car.

Illustrated with many colour photographs.

On sale now, 75p

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. R. Bridge and Miss A. J. Bradstock
The engagement is announced between Charles Robert, son of Mr Christopher and the Hon Mrs Bridge, of The Old Vicarage, Fife, Levens, Sussex, and Arabella Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Bradstock, of Claville Lodge, Andover, Hampshire.

Mr M. P. G. Brunyve and Miss J. M. Johnston
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs Stanley Brunyve, of Burking, Surrey, and Jacqueline, older daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Johnston, of Leicester.

Mr D. H. C. Corry and Miss S. E. (Hathorn)
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of John and Theresa Corry, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Frances, second daughter of Ronald and Stella Hathorn, of Stockholm, Sweden.

Mr J. B. Rankin and Miss A. J. Dance
The engagement is announced between Bruce, elder son of Dr and Mrs J. A. Rankin, of Redwood, and April, daughter of the late Mr L. A. Dance and Mrs D. E. Dance, of Cheltenham and Bourneville.

Mr N. Ridley and Miss J. M. Cutting
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, only son of Mr and Mrs Arnold Ridley, of Highgate, West Hill, N.W., and Jocelyn Mary, elder daughter of Mr N. D. Cutting and the late Mrs J. E. Cutting, of Cadogan Hall, Esher, Surrey.

Mr J. N. Joseph and Miss D. Meehan
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs L. O. Joseph, of Forest, Surrey, and Dorothy, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Meehan, of Brockham, Surrey.

The marriage arranged for October 4, 1980, between Mr. Alexander, and Miss Catherine, Pooleford with an ante-natal.

Mr W. S. Burge and Mrs R. A. Klein
The marriage took place in London on September 11, 1980. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Jessica, daughter of Mr. Chaffonier, who was also present.

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Mr C. C. Townsend and Miss C. L. Clarkson Webb
The engagement is announced between Christopher Campbell, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Eric L. Townsend, Sandford House, Sherborne, Dorset, and Catherine Webb, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Nigel, the Hon Mrs Clarkson Webb, Bucknole House, Camforth, Lancashire.

Mr J. K. Chung and Miss N. D. Silcox
The engagement is announced between John Kell, only son of Mr and Mrs A. M. Chung, of Hong Kong, and Nicola, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs K. A. Silcox, of Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

Mr J. K. R. Falconer and Miss E. L. Patterson
The engagement is announced between Keith, son of Mr and Mrs Hamish Falconer, of 9 Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. R. Patterson, of 10 Chorlton Court, Levens, East Lothian.

Mr M. J. Kinchin Smith and Miss C. A. Harris
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Kinchin Smith, of 17 Temple Street, East Sheen, London, and Caroline, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Francis Harris, of West Hill, Godalming, Ipswich.

Mr J. N. Joseph and Miss D. Meehan
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs L. O. Joseph, of Forest, Surrey, and Dorothy, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Meehan, of Brockham, Surrey.

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Taking the plunge: Miss Elizabeth Bull, a university student, tries out a Georgian plunge bath at Wimpole Hall, Arrington, Cambridgeshire, which has been restored.

Today's engagements

Princess Anne attends premiere of *Enigma* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 7.30.

Prince Andrew attends *Enigma* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 7.30.

Duke of Gloucester as patron, visits *Enigma* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 7.30.

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Lunches

HM Government
The Lord Privy Seal, Sir Ian Gilmour, was host yesterday at a luncheon given in honour of the Prime Minister of Malaya, Dato Sir Yusoff bin Yusoff, at Admiralty House.

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HM Government
The Lord Privy Seal, Sir Ian

Do they are doing it the Danish way

Is it the Danish way? could become just as well a cliché as Marcellus's comment on the state of affairs in "Babel". It would certainly have more than the usual "Danishness" of a word which attempts to explain some of the curious happenings in the country.

present wrangle over the apparent refusal to set defence spending by 3 per cent as required by NATO generals has resulted in the coming of order which is almost as meaningless as Danish "Danishness" (to non-Danes at least). Roughly stated into common English it suggests that the want to enjoy NATO protection without paying.

summarization" is in no way akin to the slightly acceptable usage of another anglicized Nordic form—"Finlandization"—which can at least be a bit Finnish as "Suomenvenä". It is used to be the subtle relationship between superpower supermajority which has evolved in the islands of Soviet-Finnish affairs, a kind of survival for a small, independently-minded nation.

Danish survival story is something altogether different as "doing it the Danish way" implies. For the five million Danes have sunk deeper into debt as they enjoyed the good life. They have done it to such an extent that their foreign debt is now a record 80,000m kroner. This year's trade balance will be 20,000m in deficit—an increase of nearly 250 per cent in two years.

has made it the largest Latin-American style of Europe, a dubious position to be in. It has made the Danes to attain one of the highest standards of living, a successful agricultural industry provides more than ample food resources, free health and medical care, and other enviable social benefits including what is probably the highest unemployment pay in the world. And they are carefree to the grave knowing that the Government will pay for that, too.

pite of repeated warnings about the economic into which they are plunging, coupled with a rising unemployment—now running at 6.5 per cent—and accelerating inflation has reached 14 per cent, the Social Democratic Government, headed by Mr Anker Jørgensen, has still to grips with the problem. It has been in office for already. But the L.O. the trade union movement—some contrivance on how hard the could be.

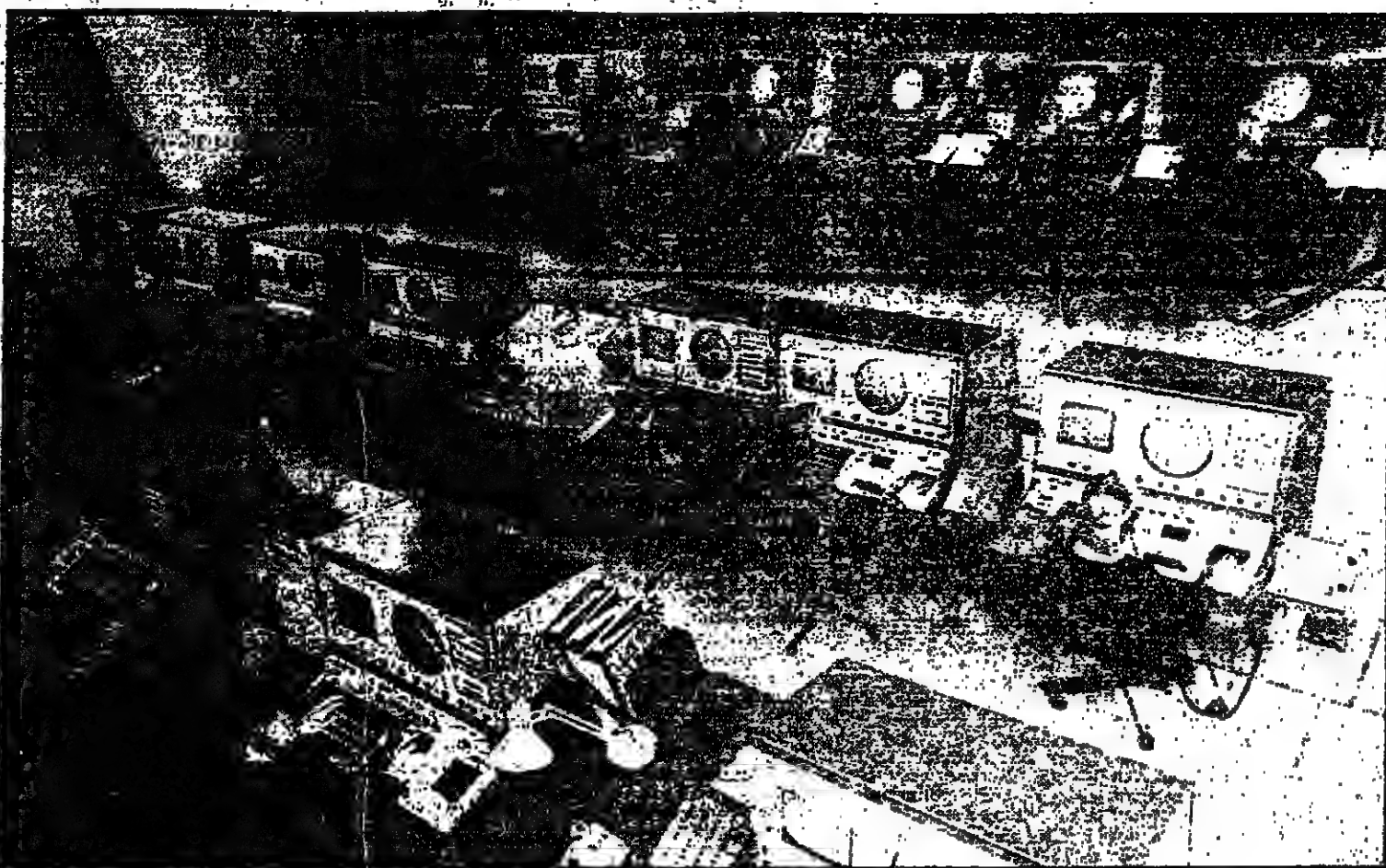
most policies come in for some unusually criticism in the latest OECD report, which has been published. It comments on the ineffective economic measures applied so far and the understanding of the problems involved in a stabilization of the economic scene.

report is a fairly damaging catalogue of doom while admitting that Denmark's problems are tougher than those faced by most European states. But there is praise for the fiscal and other measures introduced to control energy requirements.

OECD report carries an outspoken warning of imbalances in the Danish economy will necessitate strong measures and that there must be income sacrifices. It suggests that as a policy will play a crucial role, it will be to explore means of creating greater social security such as a real economic and social democracy perhaps another meaning for "doing it the way".

Michael Freuchman

DENMARK



This NADGE defence control centre in Denmark forms part of the vital Nato electronics surveillance system which stretches from Turkey to Norway. Denmark is refusing to increase its contribution to the Nato budget.

Defence is not a burning issue

Denmark's viability as an active member of Nato will again be put to the test this autumn, when the Social Democratic minority government resumes talks with other parties on a new defence budget for 1981-83. The present five-year defence bill expires at the end of March 1981, and the Government is scheduled to take up

contact with the parties behind it, headed by the liberals and the conservatives, during the course of this month. Oddly enough, defence is not a burning issue in Denmark, despite the marked build-up in Warsaw Pact activity on its doorstep—the Baltic—in recent years.

This year has seen two quite unprecedented incidents of harassment (and ramming) of Danish naval vessels by Warsaw Pact craft in the Baltic, where Eastern block naval power outnumbered Nato by four to one. Danish military sources see a new pattern of Eastern block activity, with Warsaw Pact craft from the Baltic increasingly joining Soviet vessels from the Northern Fleet in Murmansk in exercises in the Baltic and the North Sea. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union still has six Golf submarines, each equipped with three Sern nuclear warheads, operative in the Baltic.

Already, during the past year, Denmark began to attract criticism as not only the feeblest, but worse perhaps, the least committed member of the Nato alliance, despite its otherwise high material standards. First, it was Denmark's economic crisis which prompted the Government to impose a 100m kroner (£8m) cut in Danish foreign military expenditure last December. On top of this, the suggestion, by Mr Kjeld Olesen, the Foreign Minister, of a six-month postponement of the decision to locate Nato member states, such as cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe as a counter to the growing Soviet missile threat in Eastern Europe, gave Denmark another black mark within the alliance. This happened at a Nato ministerial meeting in Brussels last December.

To aggravate the issue further, Mr Poul Sørensen, the Minister of Defence, insists, as does Mr Anker Jørgensen, the Prime Minister, that the successor to the present defence budget—of 7,300m kroner, or 2.4 per cent of gross national product—be "zero-rated", or maladjusted

at its current level, allowing for salary and price-index regulated increases only. This contrasts with calls from Nato—and especially neighbouring Norway—for Denmark to increase its defence expenditure by 3 per cent. Small wonder then that, much to the Danes' embarrassment, a new word has crept into Western military jargon—Denmarkization.

The term is thought to originate in West Germany, where opposition circles have reportedly given Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, warning of two possible traps facing West German foreign policy: Finlandization (resulting from an excess of détente with the Soviet Union) and Denmarkization. Denmarkization was defined recently as "relying on United States protection without willingness to share the risks and bills."

Will Holger awake?

Deep in the dungeons of the Renaissance castle of Kronborg to Elsinore reposes the statue of Holger Danske—Holger the Dane. With his back turned to the outside world, Holger, a hero of the sagas, slumbers serenely, his legs and arms firmly crossed. According to local legend, he will wake up and come to Denmark's rescue

when catastrophe threatens. Over the past few years, however, there has been a vigorous debate about Denmark's slide towards the abyss of economic disaster, by which the Danes mean intervention and administration by the International Monetary Fund. This is strange for money and apparently prosperity one Social Democratic Scandinavian welfare state, enjoying one of the highest standards of living in the world. But the fact is that Danes are going through an economic slimming course—as the Minister of Finance puts it—with a strong likelihood of more unpleasant economic medicine to be prescribed in the not too distant future.

Not since 1963 has Denmark experienced a surplus in its balance of payments, and with North Sea oil and gas expected to be fully exploited only later in the decade, the resourceless nation spends vast sums on imported energy. The boom years of the 1960s, which saw the final transformation from a largely agricultural society to an industrial one, were marked by growing debts, but the symptoms of over-heating of the economy were largely ignored.

Today the external foreign debt stands at 80,000m kroner (or 23 per cent of gross national product), with the balance of payments deficit expected to pass 20,000m kroner this year. The oil crisis added the country decisively towards the abyss. From 1978 to 1979, the adverse balance of payments almost doubled from 8,000m kroner to 15,000m kroner, the cost of imported oil corresponding almost precisely to the deficit.

It was this stark situation that prompted the Social Democratic minority Government of Mr Anker Jørgensen to pass drastic austerity measures after the October 1979 general elections. It imposed a two-month price, dividend and income freeze, and a 5 per cent devaluation of the krone—the Danes' first unilateral devaluation since the Second World War. Then two economic packages were passed with the help of three small right-wing parties.

The last of these packages, passed in May, comprised tax increases of 5,000m kroner, including a stepping up of VAT to an overall 22 per cent, public expenditure cuts of 8,000m kroner, and the allocation of 5,000m kroner of public funds to aid industries and stem growing unemployment.

Although the threat of economic collapse seems to have diminished slightly, the budget for 1981, announced last month by Mr Svend Jakobsen, the Minister of Finance, looks far from encouraging. To be presented to Parliament when it re-assembles next month, it envisages a 16,300m kroner deficit (4,000m kroner higher than the expected deficit for this year). In real terms, the budget means a continued fall in the average Danish income of about 5 per cent, with unemployment, Mr Jakobsen predicts, that meant increasing to about 7 per cent (or 180,000 people), and inflation climbing to about 14 per cent. This down to about 15,000m kroner for the two-yearly round of collective bargaining negotiations between the unions' federation, and the employers' association report gently puts Mr Jørgensen's back for stop-

ping some of the economic not it gives warning of the need for further measures to prevent the foreign debt from exceeding 100,000m kroner.

A more stable political scene would also seem to have been created for the time being. The ruling Social Democrats work mainly with three small centrist-right parties (the Radical Liberals,

the Christian People's Party and the Centre Democrats), and—with their support—they have a slim majority in parliament. Ballot-weary Danes have been called to vote in no fewer than five general elections in the past nine years, so there is no urgency about calling fresh elections.

Christopher Follett



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Within the framework of the DDS Group, a staff of some 9,000 is employed in more than 60 Danish and foreign companies, having a total annual turnover of 4.6 billion D.Kr. The Group consists of independent companies each with their own profile and identity. These include Niro Atomizer, Pasilac, Danish Turkey, DDS Kroyer, Møller & Jørgensen, and De forenede Papirfabrikker.

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DENMARK

Defence is not a burning issue

continued from previous page

Leopard tanks, the navy has been modernized with new Willemoes class torpedo boats, capable of carrying Harpoon missiles. Basically the Danish Government wants to reduce military manpower through buying ultra-modern technology for the navy and the air force, reducing the army, and in fact, concentrating Danish defence on Jutland.

According to General K. Jørgensen, the Chief of Defence, the so-called zero-growth proposal Mr Søgaard is calling for, would effectively cut Danish defence capacity by one third, reducing manpower by 5,000 men and leaving the eastern island of Zealand, on which Copenhagen is located, almost defenceless. The general also maintains that even if Denmark concurs with Nato demands for a 3 per cent rise in military expenditure, there would be a de facto 10 per cent reduction in Danish defence capability.

Recent letters from Mr Harold Brown, the US Defence Secretary, to Mr Søgaard expressed "grave concern" at the possibility of non-compliance with the 3 per cent increase in military expenditure agreed by Nato, as did a dramatic press statement issued by the United States embassy in Copenhagen at the beginning of this month.

Mr Søgaard and the Social Democratic Government are likely to have great difficulty holding military expenditure at its present level, however. The leaders of the centre and right parties, whose support the Government will need to get the new defence Bill through Parliament, have so far unanimously insisted on at least a 3 per cent rise, the Conservatives on 5 per cent. Nor is there a majority in Parliament for a zero-rating. Soviet naval facilities in, and activities out of, Leningrad and Murmansk have been vastly improved and the Royal Danish Navy has grown in importance since the Second World War, putting the once unopposed waters around Scandinavia, again in the front line of Western defences. These seas are again a potential theatre of war, could the idealistic days of traditional pacifist neutrality be over? Yes and no is my guess, preoccupation being the Danish Government's general order of the day. The new defence Bill will none the less be this autumn's political area of dispute in Denmark.

Christopher Follett

Annelise Hopson looks at some social welfare and housing problems and examines the surprisingly buoyant manufacturing industries

Income as gauge of social benefits

The Government has just introduced a new general system of social welfare to regulate social benefits according to income. The system is a measurement of the economic ability of a family or person and this includes possible capital. The measurement of economic help in case of loss of income is in principle the same.

The Ministry of Social Affairs will spend 2.4m kroner to produce a booklet which explains what the whole thing is about. Mrs Ritt Bjerregaard, the Minister of Social Affairs says: "I think the rules and regulations in this country are far too complicated. This is why we publish this booklet so that people can understand the new system."

"We have economic problems and we are trying to solve them. We are cutting within the social sector which is about one third of the whole public sector but this is very difficult as we do not want to hurt those with a small income. We have expenses within the social sector because of the economic crisis but if this was not the case it would indicate that our social security system is inadequate."

An example of the putting into effect of the social income is payment of having children in kindergartens. Families with a high income, for example 140,000 kroner a year, will have to pay a higher price than hitherto.

We are also updating the rules as far as unemployment is concerned since the law on unemployment benefits has been used differently from what we planned. The misuse is not as bad as all that since nowadays it is no shame to be on the dole. Often people say they are when in fact they are not."

The Government is trying to solve the economic problem since Denmark has apparently lived a little too high on the expectations of the gay 1960s. The social welfare costs a lot of money and so does the public administration. In a country with just over five million inhabitants, more than 700,000 people are employed directly in the public sector.

According to one of the largest newspapers, *Berlingske Tidende*, whose Sunday edition is the principal advertising medium, one fourth of the jobs offered are in the public sector. In this comes the advertising by state and counties in the local newspapers, so that in the country as a whole, 40 to 41 per cent of jobs offered are within the public sector.

Unemployment is now 140,000 to 150,000, which is about 6 per cent. Mr Svend Auken, the Minister of Labour, says: "In Denmark unemployment registration is

whether Denmark with its increase in investment present economic policy will be able to produce enough to get itself out of the debts. Mr. Henningsen, one of the Shadow Danish production, Cabinet does not believe in the Government's policy is to stop the growth, and says: "What the public sector, Danish society needs during the next four to five years is to transfer substantial resources to the industrial and agricultural sectors which are our two most important sources of foreign exchange revenue."

"Furthermore, we need considerable changes in the taxation system and in the social benefits in order to stimulate the wage earners, as well as the industries, to

Education clue to success

The advanced educational system and a better understanding of new technology and its applications are two reasons put forward by Mr Christian F. Røvsing for some of Denmark's successes in manufacturing and industry.

The nature of the computerized world was changing so quickly, he said, that what was new a year ago was old today.

Some 40 per cent of energy resources in Denmark are used in heating buildings, Mr Røvsing says. "This figure could be reduced by 25 per cent in about five years when theory and technique are available. In this branch we use very little energy and pollution is almost non-existent."

"The future looks good, as the requirements of communications are limitless. A Danish family spends about 3,000 kroner a year on entertainment—television, radio, cassette and so on. I think that within 10 years a family on holiday at Majorca will be able to watch the Danish television news, if it wants to."

Another firm looking to the future is Novo Industry, one of the world's largest producers of enzymes. The use of enzymes has progressed since 1965, mainly because of their increasing use in production of detergents. Within the starch industry their use has also proved valuable.

With the constant rise in the price of oil, mankind is trying to develop new resources of energy, preferably locally produced and renewable. One country trying to replace oil is Brazil, and in this it has been helped by Novo Industry.

Brazil is rich in the manioc plant, which contains a lot of starch. This starch is broken down into sugar with the help of enzymes. The sugar is again transformed into alcohol and mixed with petrol, thus cutting the imports of oil.

In the United States in 1979 there were some 700 to 800 petrol stations selling a mixture of alcohol and petrol; today about 5,000 stations are selling this blending, gasoline.

In America the starch in corn is used to produce alcohol. Some people think it is unethical to use food to produce energy, but it has been proved that pigs fed on corn drained of starch and mixed with hay gain in weight.

Mr Hans Christian Barfred, of Novo, who has 24 years' experience in enzyme and ferment research, says of the future role of enzymes: "The development of the enzyme industry has been rapid and its effects far-reaching. The future holds even greater potential."

One single group of enzymes (there are some 2,000 known ones) could be used in the production of food and feedstock production. Cellulose forms some 40 per cent of all plant tissue. As a food it is indigestible, except to ruminants and a few other plant-eating animals. As a fuel it has limited application. Nor can it be fermented by yeast except after prolonged boiling in strong acid. With enzymes its complex polysaccharide molecules can be reduced to simple sugars more efficiently.

"Much of the 22,000 million tons of plant waste generated each year could be converted into raw materials for food and feedstock fermentation."

Look, for instance, at the production of soy beans—the largest source of proteins in the world. "Imagine what it would mean to the world's households if soy beans became ordinary food. When using soy beans for animal fodder three-quarters of the protein is wasted. It is a question of change in the attitude of the consumers. If we succeed in that, a very large protein resource could be used."

Novo is also famous for its production of insulin.

A third firm involved in highly advanced scientific research is Oticon, which is the world's largest producer of hearing aids, with a yearly output of 325,000 units, besides accessories. Of this 97 per cent is exported to some 90 countries and in 12 of these Oticon has its own divisions.

Oticon is also concerned about human energy and the capacity to produce. Mr Bent Simonsen, Oticon's director, says that work and produce it is essential to be able to hear properly but it has been estimated that some 4 to 5 per cent of the world's population suffers from reduced hearing one way or another.

New investigations indicate that many more suffer from hardness of hearing but far too many of them are not being helped. Although reduced hearing can be helped very many people are reluctant to seek assistance, even in this country.

The Government even pays for transport to the hearing aid test stations but somehow an old prejudice prevents people from taking advantage of this.

"It is estimated that about 5 per cent of the Danish population needs a hearing aid but only 3 per cent actually has one. The loss of normal hearing creates a lot of problems. The person often becomes irritable, suspicious and gets psychological problems. All this could be prevented if he or she could hear properly. It often results in a job, or problems in the family, and the sufferer often ends up becoming irresponsible."

Oticon produces 60 to 70 different kinds of hearing aids and the models are improved by research at the company's research centre near Elsinore which is visited by hundreds of researchers every year from all over the world.

Making Copenhagen wonderful again

Copenhagen is shrinking. In 1960 it had about 780,000 inhabitants; today the number is 498,850 and it is estimated that by January, 1981, it will be reduced to 485,000. The decrease in industry is remarkable. In 1960 the Danish capital had about 1,600 factories employing 115,000 people but in 1978 these figures had been reduced to 575 factories with about 42,000 employees.



Socially, Copenhagen has an unbalanced population: 25 per cent are pensioners and 20 per cent are at school on college, or are unemployed. This adversely affects Copenhagen's economy.

Explaining the exodus from a beautiful capital, Mr Egon Weidemann, the Lord Mayor, said: "The reason is to be found in the changing situation since the beginning of the 1960s, when the economic situation looked bright and workers who had hitherto lived in very confined flats were given the opportunity of moving into pleasant houses in newly-constructed areas outside the city centre. But now we are clearing the worst slum quarter at Nørrebro, the so-called 'Black Square'. In 1930 it had about 26,000 inhabitants but within the next three to four years only 8,000 people will be living there."

"It is a large rehousing scheme which will have up-to-date houses with green areas in between. We hope to attract new industries, and already there seems to be a tendency for people to want to live here again."

Condemned houses have been demolished and six years ago a playground was established with financial aid from the county. Surrounding areas have also been cleared, with the result that a square larger than the town hall square was created.

Members of the Christiania hippy colony in Copenhagen, which is the subject of acrimonious public debate.

But tension arose among the population when it was decided to construct two identical blocks of flats and shops on the cleared ground, thus making it necessary to demolish the playground.

There was a protest march by 10,000 people from the "Black Square" to the town hall and there was a violent fight last spring, in which 1,000 demonstrators and an unknown number of police. The demonstrators, who set up barricades, claimed that town planning was a question of prestige, and that the population in the area could not afford to live in the new buildings.

The "Black Square" controversy is said to have been exploited by extreme left-wing political activists.

Mr Vildt Sigurdson, who is responsible for town planning, says: "Citizens' legal rights to come forward with suggestions on local planning do not work properly, and there is general discontent. I have seen 28 plans for local development which received objections from about 40,000 persons. The system is not democratic enough."

Another town planning problem arises from the architects over the past 10 years of a "hippy" colony called Christiania. Old houses and army barracks were slowly reoccupied. The Folketing (Parliament) decided that by April 1976 Christiania should be evacuated, but it is still there. The latest deadline for the inhabitants' eviction is January 1981. Mr Weidemann says the present plan for the area included the construction of flats, a block for public institutions, and

on the rest of the preserving made. The public debt Christiania is the alternative to own that the size is a criminal and a can drug trade, when opponents claim inhabitants help in an introduction of a financial list for public institutions, and society.

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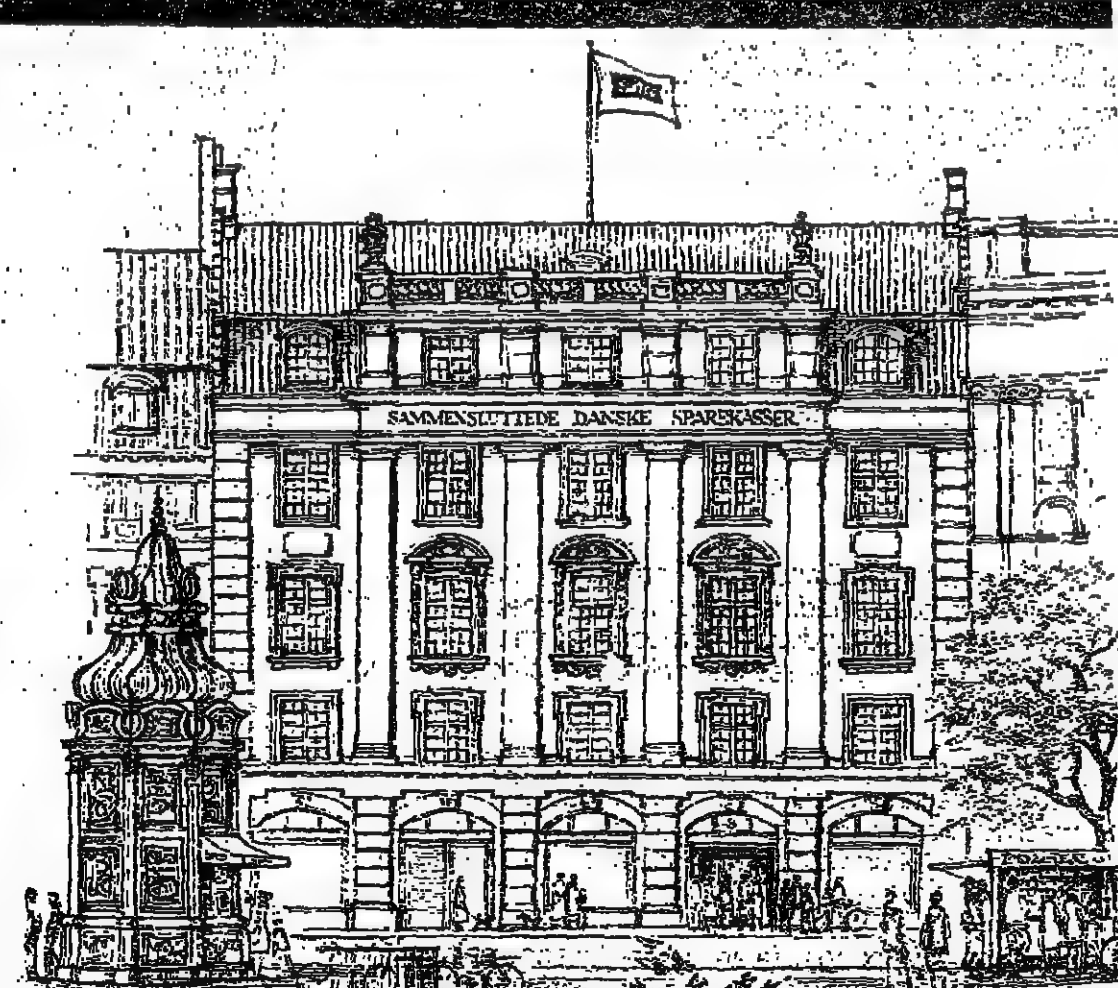
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Talking of Denmark...

cern, A. P. Moeller, which has held the sole exclusive licence to seek hydrocarbons in the Danish sector, since 1952.

Moeller leads the consortium, known as DUC (Danish Underground Consortium), which also includes the Danish State and the Societ and Texaco also figure and which virtually rules the Danish North Sea.

Criticism of this private monopoly, in which many feel should be a state-controlled area, led the new Danish Ministry of Energy, which was set up in October, 1979, with Mr. Poul Nielson as head, to announce an increased government participation and influence in Danish North Sea prospecting. Criticism has stirred on the allegedly insuranees adopted by Moeller in

mark...




Efficient sector but deep in crisis

government-to-government oil contracts with Middle East suppliers. The idea is that direct deals between governments would reduce multinational oil companies and the fluctuations of the Rotterdam spot market. Denmark would like eventually up to 25 per cent of its oil imports to be carried out on government-to-government basis.

The first of these state-to-state deals was signed between Dong, the Danish State Oil and Natural Gas Purchasing Organisation, and Petroleum Development Saudi Arabia. The contract, signed in April, and the first shipment of oil docked in Denmark in August.

Danes will be closely scrutinizing the conditions of all new government oil deals, including those at present under negotiation with Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar. Within Western Europe Denmark also hopes for state contracts with Norway and Britain.

When parliament reconvenes in October, it will frame new legislation clarifying and delineating Danish state oil purchasing policy as a whole.



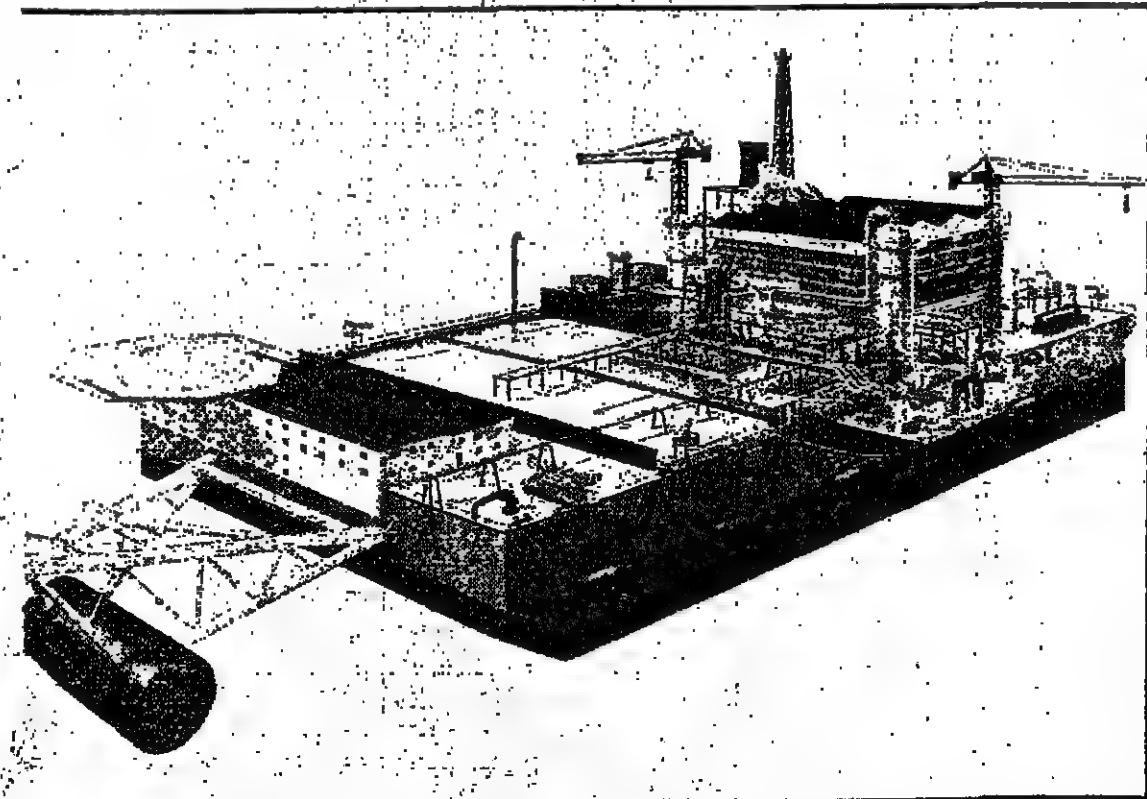
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In addition, the farmer can subscribe to so-called cattle management reports telling him about such things as breeding and the status of insemination programs. LEC records some 900,000 first-time inseminations for 49,000 farmers every year, about 75 per cent of the Danish market, and provides production and breeding performance information, acting as a sort of combined stock control, administrative and breeding record system for all of the country's herds, as well as the country's breeding societies.

In the vital sector of pig breeding, LEC contributes with progeny tests, carcass evaluations, herd tests and health data. Some 1,500 pig-breeding farms use the LEC pig production systems, which effectively monitor all aspects of pig farming.

As the further service to farmers, LEC's computerised budgetary systems handle the accounts and tax details of some 42,000 Danish farmers through 100 of the local advisory centres. To date LEC has installed terminals in only a very few farms.

LEC intends to extend its present network of terminals to cover every advisory centre in the country by 1984. By the end of the decade it hopes to install terminals in thousands of farms in Denmark, and to enable farmers to record and receive output and input data *in situ* or at source, relieving highly skilled advisers from the burden of programming large amounts of daily routine data.

According to LEC, terminals on farms would also be able to work with feed planning and control. Another idea is for information eventually to be passed from the farmers' terminals to small computers in the advisory centres for editing, necessary, and storage, before being overfed to LEC's computer centre in Aarhus, where processing would take place. The system may one day also permit the farmer to relay messages to his local advisory centre.

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Ind-501.4, up 3.1
Gals 70.61, up 0.14
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925 up 55 points
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Jobs lost, page 23

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Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
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31.40	29.70	124.00	116.00
71.25	67.75	2.20	2.08
1.33	2.75	177.50	170.00
12.32	12.98	10.25	9.80
8.85	8.85	4.04	2.38
10.25	9.75	2.45	2.38
4.41	4.20	74.00	69.50
105.00	100.00		
12.10	11.50		
2105.00	2010.00		
529.00	504.00		
4.75	4.75		

Pay inflation still running at annual rate of about 20pc

By Melvyn Westlake
Pay inflation is still running at recent peak levels and is expected in Whitehall to remain in the region of 20 per cent year-on-year, until early next spring.
Although the effect of the small July increase has been to bring down the rate of increase in earnings to 18.8 per cent, compared with a year earlier, the underlying rate of increase is still thought to be close to 21.5 per cent.
The latest figures add to the difficulties which face the Government as it attempts to reestablish confidence in its economic policies after the setback of the summer. Average earnings have been rising steadily for many months, reaching a peak in June of 21.7 per cent year-on-year. This was the highest level for more than four and a half years.
The low level of settlements in some parts of the private sector, particularly in the motor industry, has given rise to hopes that the rate of increase for earnings would soon start to show a downward trend.
But these lower settlements in the private sector are consistent with a continuing high level of year-on-year earnings growth across the economy as a whole. The explanation is that about 70 per cent of the 21 million employees covered by the Department of Employment's index of average earnings (new series) usually reach new pay agreements between January and August.
Only 10 per cent of employees settle between August and December. As a result, the earnings index will be heavily influenced for many more months by pay settlements made in the pay round than by those made in the summer.
The danger for the Government is that 20 per cent could again become the going rate in the industries which traditionally set the pace for wage settlements. However, the recession and the rising level of unemployment is likely to influence the rate of increase in earnings in the private and public sectors, but all the evidence suggests that public sector earnings have grown a good deal more over the last year than in the private sector during the last pay round. Settlements in manufacturing industry and the nationalized industries have been around 16-17 per cent, while in the public services settlements may have been slightly below this level.

Bank of England sees deepening recession

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent
The Bank of England expects the recession to deepen this winter, with unemployment continuing to rise. But it feels that the annual rate of inflation by the second quarter of next year could be slightly below the present Treasury forecast of 13.5 per cent.
The September edition of the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin makes no prediction on whether the recession is likely to prove worse than the Government is expecting, but it gives a warning that the possibility of a worst case scenario exists. It says that the implications of this would have for public sector borrowing next year make it imperative that the Government keeps close control over spending programmes.
The Bulletin suggests that the underlying recessionary forces may not yet have made their full impact. This is the result of the world recession arriving later than predicted in many countries and the fact that the United Kingdom has helped the United Kingdom to sustain a healthy growth in export volume so far this year.
However, the Bank is clearly taking the view that the continuing erosion of British competitiveness and the progressive slowdown in economic growth rates elsewhere, particularly in Europe, will soon lead to a reversal of this trend.
It expects to see some further destocking by industry in the months ahead and a decline in consumer spending.

CBI calls for interest rate cut

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent
Industrialists yesterday again urged the Government to cut interest rates substantially and immediately.
The policy making council of the Confederation of British Industry took the unusual step of passing a resolution objecting "most strongly to the fact that the main burden of the Government's counter-inflation policy is being allowed to fall on productive industry and those who work in it".
The resolution also said that the CBI views with concern the continuing high level of revenue expenditure in the public sector.
The urbane wording of the committee motion does not reflect the intense disquiet felt among larger manufacturing concerns which believe that a cut in interest rates is long overdue. The CBI is inhibited by the continuing loyalty to the Government which is felt by many of its members and it is anxious to appear united.

Sir Raymond Penneck, the President of the CBI, was careful after the meeting to preface most of his remarks with an endorsement of the Government's overall aims. He reiterated "there is no question of us departing from our fully fledged support".
Sir Raymond explained that the industrialists' complaint was about the slowness of carrying out the policies rather than the Government's aims. The resolution was not intended to be seen as the beginning of a revolt, more as a plea to the Government to "get on with it".

Industrialists are divided: some want an immediate easing of economic controls through a substantial and immediate cut in interest rates. Others are prepared to continue with existing interest rates until public spending comes down.
Some smaller companies and private traders fear that any easing of interest rates could make inflationary wage settlements easier for multinational companies and public sector employees.

But CBI leaders believe that easing of interest rates and minimum lending rate would still leave borrowing expensive enough to prevent employers seeking for higher wages than they could afford.
State chairman yesterday added their voices to the growing chorus of business leaders calling for the Government to reduce interest rates (Peter Hill writes).

Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the Electricity Council and a former chairman of the Nationalized Industries Chairman's Group, said that the nationalized industry chiefs support the call.
Supporting the call last week by Sir Michael Edwards, the BL chairman, Sir Francis said: "In my view what Sir Michael meant was that in the present economic climate you require a shock stimulus not a gradualist approach. If there is to be a reduction in interest rates it should be substantial."

State industry chiefs want swifter action on salaries structure

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor
Nationalized industry chairmen yesterday urged the Government to move more quickly in setting up new machinery for calculating salary levels in the state industries, and for a clearer framework on financing.
Meetings are expected to take place shortly between leaders of the Nationalized Industries Chairman's Group and ministers to discuss both issues.
The chairmen are anxious to establish the basis for the new arrangements to set their salaries and those of other board members after the Government's decision earlier this year to cut back increases recommended by the Top Salaries Review Body.
Under the Government's plans, state industry top salaries will be determined from April next year by the appropriate sponsoring minister in consultation with the minister for the Civil Service.
As a first step Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas, is expected to represent the chairmen's group in exploratory talks with Sir Ian Boscawen, head of the Home Civil Service.

Opec hopes of pact end in disarray

From Nicholas Hirst
Vienna, Sept 17
At the end of the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) which was intended to pave the way for a system of automatic oil prices and to increase its role in world affairs, especially the Third World, Opec looked both disappointed and demoralized.
Before going into a consultative meeting of oil ministers alone late today, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, oil minister of Saudi Arabia, said his country would continue to provide the million barrels of oil a day more than its own preferred ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day for the fourth quarter of 1980, so adding to the surplus on the market.
A reaffirmation of prices is proving elusive. Saudi Arabia's continued high production will put increased pressure on Libya, Algeria and Nigeria the highest North African producers to reduce their levels from the 537 ceiling fixed in Algiers in June and narrow the differential with the 532 million barrel benchmark. At the moment Opec has neither a base price from which to operate automatic pricing nor agreement on how the system should work.

All countries are agreed that oil prices should rise in future to real terms until they reach the cost of alternative sources of energy. Ten out of the 13 agreed that this should be done by linking oil prices to indices of western inflation and a basket of currencies while allowing prices to rise in line with real growth in industrialized countries economies.
Algeria, Libya and Iran disagreed. Sir Ali Akbar Moinefar, Iran's oil delegate, has irritated other ministers by disagreeing on almost everything. Algeria and Libya have objected to using indices of western inflation, preferring to use the rise in the cost of imports to member countries. Using those inflation figures would result in much faster price increases and this is thought unreasonable by the majority.
But the disagreements of the three appear deep-rooted. They were expressed at a meeting of oil ministers at the Saudi Arabian mountain resort of Taif in May and have re-emerged here after their objections had been thought to have been dropped.
Oil ministers will now try once again to iron out their differences on October 14 at a meeting to be arranged in Europe. This meeting will not make decisions but try to agree a recommendation to put to another conference of finance, oil and foreign ministers two days before the Baghdad summit.

Because of continued border incidents between Iran and Iraq, Iran is not expected to be represented at Baghdad. If 12 countries agreed on the pricing mechanism there would be a possibility of going ahead without Iran, which is only an exporter of 700,000 barrels of oil a day, less than one fifth of exports under the Shah.
Senior Venezuelan Ambassador Beltrán Calzadilla, believed it would be possible to go ahead with the scheme with the majority of 10 countries which produce 80 per cent of Opec's output.
Other ministers including Dr Widjaja Nitisastro, finance minister of Indonesia, thought it too early to say whether that would be an option. It would undoubtedly put great strains on the unity of the organization. A finance ministers meeting will take place in early October in Quito, Ecuador, to try to agree an improved aid programme. Saudi Arabia wants to see the Opec special fund which was augmented from \$1,600m (£660m) to \$4,000m at the Caracas meeting last December working as efficiently as before moving on to more grandiose schemes.



Sir Ali Akbar Moinefar: irritated other ministers.

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Financial Editor, page 23

Belgian steel industry opposes revised plan

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Sept 17
Mounting losses among Belgian iron and steel producers have provoked M Willy Claes, the Belgian Economics Minister, to put forward more drastic plans to restructure the country's industry.
As a precondition for government aid estimated at between 5,000m and 7,000m, Belgian firms (£73m-£105m) must propose that Cockerill in the steel group based in Liege, should be divided into independent operating companies.
His plan, first aired at a meeting of the National Planning Committee for the Steel Industry earlier this week and due to be put to the Belgian Government's ministerial committee for coordinating economic and social affairs tomorrow, has already provoked heated opposition from the steel unions in the Liege area.
The steel industry in the French-speaking area of Belgium is losing between 1,500F and 2,000F a tonne of steel. Orders and prices have been declining since March and no recovery is expected for the first quarter of this year.
This worsening of market conditions has exposed a weakness in the government's existing plans which are based on sharing burdens between the state and the large institutions that used to control the main steel companies.

Although the state has poured funds into the industry over the last year, the private sector has not been forthcoming with cash.
M Claes has proposed that Cockerill should be divided into four manufacturing companies which would be given commercial and technical freedom under the aegis of a council of administration in which the state would have an equal voice with the large institutions that previously controlled the company.
Trade union leaders around Liege have argued that the planing or tube-making companies that would emerge could turn to other Belgian producers or even the Japanese for their steel and waste the demise of a "hot steel" production in the Liege area.
M Claes apparently launched his new idea in the belief that he could force a new structure on Cockerill while leaving the rest of his existing plan for the steel industry unaffected.

Record profits for RTZ and Cons Gold

By Michael Press
Mining Correspondent
Consolidated Gold Fields and Rio Tinto-Zinc, Britain's two biggest mining finance houses, both announced record profits yesterday. RTZ is also to raise £123m through rights issue of convertible loan stock. The stock market reacted strongly, pushing Cons Gold shares up 15p to 606p, and RTZ shares 22p to 488p.
Cons Gold, which was reporting for the whole year to the end of June, said its pretax profit rose by 60.7 per cent to £142m. About half the increase came from its gold investments. Earnings per share rose from 38.1p to 60.5p, and the final dividend of 21.4p gross brought the total to 59.5p, a 67 per cent increase on 1979.
RTZ's figures covered its first half to the same date. Attributable profits advanced by 45.6 per cent to £89.7m, partly because of higher copper prices. The interim dividend of 7.85p gross, or 22.2 per cent higher than in the same period of last year.
The company's rights issue takes the slightly unusual form of one 91 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock for every two ordinary or accumulating ordinary shares held. The stock is dated 1985-2000, and the issue is underwritten by Kleinwort Benson, N. M. Rothschild, and Morgan Grenfell. The brokers are Hoare Govett and de Zoete & Bevan.

Sir Mark Turner, chairman of RTZ, said that the bulk of the proceeds from the issue would finance investment in energy and energy-related businesses. About £23m is already committed to taking up RTZ's rights in Consol. Rio Tinto Australia, its 41 per cent owned subsidiary which also recently launched a rights issue.
Another £17m will be spent on raising RTZ's stake in Rio Tinto Minerals, a Spanish copper mining company, from 25 per cent to 49 per cent. Sir Mark said this move, also announced yesterday, was a continuation of RTZ's general policy of increasing its investments in Europe.
RTZ is expanding output from 30,000 tonnes a year to 50,000. One important objective for RTZ is to increase its liability to mainstream United Kingdom investment tax. At the moment a high proportion of earnings from overseas means that too much Advanced Corporation tax is irrecoverable.
Financial Editor, page 23

US insurance brokers buy 53pc of Wigham Poland

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent
In a further transatlantic takeover move involving a Lloyd's insurance broker, Fred S. James of the United States has bought a 53 per cent stake in the London-based Wigham Poland.
The stake is being sold by Sir James Goldsmith's Anglo-Continental Investment group for an undisclosed sum. Under the deal Thomson Organisation, minority shareholders in Wigham Poland, will raise its stake to 35 per cent from the balance of Anglo's holding.

The deal represents the latest in a series of transatlantic moves which have already brought a new wave of financial links between Lloyd's brokers and their American business suppliers. Most significant of these has been Marsh & McLennan's takeover of C. T. Bowring and Frank B. Hall's purchase of Leslie & Godwin.
Ironically, Wigham Poland was at the forefront of these moves when, in 1977, a planned bid for the company from Marsh & McLennan was thwarted by a Lloyd's rule limiting foreign ownership of member companies.
This rule has since been re-

interpreted and could eventually disappear as a result of the recent Fisher recommendations covering practitioners at Lloyd's.
However, Fred S. James, said last night that the deal depended on the approval of the Lloyd's committee as well as the United States and United Kingdom regulatory authorities. The deal is understood to have the full support of the Wigham Poland board.

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BL confident as new model rolls off Longbridge assembly line

Productivity on BL's new Mini Metro will be comparable to that of Volkswagen's Polo, which is widely acknowledged to be the best in Europe, Mr Tony Gilroy, manufacturing director of Austin Morris, said yesterday.
He said that production at the highly automated plant at Longbridge, £275m investment, would be better than Renault, Fiat, or Ford. Output would be in excess of 20 cars a day for each man.
This compares with the present Longbridge output of 16 cars and the Japanese world-beating figure of more than 30 cars. A single assembly line is producing a Metro a week, but before the model is launched on October 8 a second line will come into operation and double production.

BL hopes to reach full capacity of 6,500 a week by the middle of next year. Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman and managing director of Austin Morris, said that BL's invitation for the press to tour Longbridge only weeks before the car was launched demonstrated the confidence in the Metro. It was a difficult time with last minute changes and snags which manufacturers wanted to hide.
"You would not find it happening at a certain rival which is also launching a new car shortly," he said. The new Ford Escort will appear on September 26.
Mr Musgrove said that 100,000 jobs depended on the Metro's success. Of these only about 7,000 were directly involved in its manufacture. The rest

included other BL employees, 17,000 component suppliers and 3,000 in the group's sales departments.
He said the Metro would go on sale in Europe next spring. Continental journalists had already driven it and were impressed. "We are confident that this car will rebuild our franchise network in Europe and our reputation."

"It is very much a European car and we have sufficient capacity to meet the demands of that market place. We need a much stronger dealer network in Europe and the Metro will strengthen that base."

Business diary, page 23
Clifford Webb

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Implications of the Opec meeting

countries seem to be agreeing on little at present. But things can change. An investment appraisal after the Opec meeting must, then, be a rough estimate of what the world is likely to be like. Saudi Arabia probably stays there while Saudi keeps on producing 2.4 million barrels a day, or 1 million more than without United States aid. The Opec consortium that lifts it, at long as it stays near \$28 a barrel. These are the Social, Chevron, Exxon, and Texaco.

It is clear that these majors can make more cheaply than others they have to also embarrass groups like BP. The United States majors are unaffected by Vienna. They are not from the gradual decontrol of oil and gas prices. So stocks of Getty Oil, Marathon Oil, and the other Opec companies should remain in favour.

recession and Saudi policy combine to make North Sea stocks let alone BP. From making as much money as otherwise, but this combination is not for ever. United Kingdom was 15 per cent down in the first half year and the United States call it off.

United States alone is responsible for 1.5 million barrels a day. And the United Kingdom economy slack the United States could, some through the worst. So the time to stocks again could be soon after all only \$23.50 last January.

le provides balance. It has been an element of Opec in the stock market's reaction to Opec's decision yesterday, non-commitment to a dividend, repeated 2.14p a share, gross, this stage is a better explanation of the fall in the shares to 194p. After 44 per cent remains well below the level of the oil majors.

It is wisely playing its cards close to the chest for although earnings from the oil field are 1.5p (up 10m in fact at the level to £15.2m), these are inside a sea ring fence tax arrangement, not offsettable for tax purposes, and profits are up from £20.2m to £20.4m.

er, in other areas—refining, petrochemicals and automotive parts and distribution—pressure from the general recession is beginning to tell. Auto parts, which take in Quinton Hazell, and the Tabbert caravan business in the first half from £5.1m to £5.2m, though against this shipping losses of so much heartache in the past, it is unwound. Burnham's favourable charters and so far are down from £4.3m to £0.4m.

eriding picture, then, for the next few years is of Thistle remaining a contributor to profit although (as increase in the United Kingdom tax laws) this will have a less important earnings.

That Burnham's aspirations as an oil company are obviously crucial, and, a successful application would give the tax burden since development would be offsettable within the tax.

ig its well. Zinc has got the timing and the rights issue of convertible loan stock well-judged. If it had, profits might not have looked as a straight ordinary share offer have caused dilution problems. As company has raised the interim by 22 per cent to 7.86p, gross.

ny of quotation, is a who would have that one of Noel lost memorable lines led with the observation: Hongkong they strike a fire off, a Noon Day.

amateur theatricals complete the rhyme. It shows him firing same Noon Day Gun goes to none other Prince of Hongkong's the Matheson.

have been disrupting the midday routine for a century with its first ordered by the through a mistake, is cannon at noon, as a who occupied during the last war with the original a replacement was d.

nd the Hongkong changed in 1968.

Assuming an overall increase of 20 per cent on last year's total of 21.43 gross, the yield at last night's price of 468p is 5.3 per cent.

The timing was important because the indications are that RTZ's second half will not be as good. The copper price is now some £200 below the first six months' average, and is unlikely to improve.

CRAs, of course, remain strong, and earnings from Rio Algom, Ross, RTZ, Borax and RTZ Oil and Gas were all higher. But the same overall rate of increase is improbable because RTZ is more exposed to industrial demand than its gold-mining fellow finance houses.

Good though the increase in attributable profits was—rising by 45.6 per cent to £89.7m—the stock market seems, in pushing up the shares by 22p yesterday, to be reacting to the terms of the rights issue rather than the profits outlook. A 9.5 per cent convertible loan stock is an attractive alternative to the current yield on the shares, especially if investors think that an industrial recovery will bring a mining boom.

For its part, RTZ is clearly concerned about the undue amount of ACT irrecoverable because so much of its earnings are from abroad. Of the £143m total, £27m is to be spent on taking up rights in CRA, and another £17m will go on raising the stake in Rio Tinto Minera. A significant proportion of the rest will go on energy-related business, mainly in Britain. This could include mining machinery, oil and gas, and pig-iron, metals. With Cerro Colorado looming, RTZ is powerfully placed, whatever the medium-term prospects.

Dalgety Integrating Spillers. In a year in which sales doubled to £1.876m—excluding, of course, a £533m contribution from Spillers—Dalgety has lifted pretax profits by less than £2m to £33.3m.

But having steadily downgraded its forecasts since the interim stage the market was braced for worse so Dalgety shares recaptured some of their pre-Spillers popularity adding 12p to 294p.

A whole batch of problems involved in integrating and rationalising the operations of Spillers purchase have been a major factor and indeed Spillers net pretax profit contribution of only £6.7m for eight months points to fairly significant deterioration in that group's earnings towards the year-end.

But just as significant has been the near wiping-out of United States profits—down from £4m to £200,000—and a near doubling of interest charges to £26m. In the United States the group's frozen vegetable division was badly caught by heavy destocking and Dalgety Foods ran up losses of £5m before equilibrium was restored.

Fortunately for Dalgety, however, the Australian and New Zealand markets have still been riding high while in the United Kingdom Dalgety's original businesses have managed to lift trading profits £2m to £20.1m helped by a good year in animal feeds.

At the end of the day Dalgety can only barely cover its dividend by historic cost earnings, while its debt, although almost £30m down on the December level still exceeds £200m and represents a shade under four-fifths of shareholders' funds. A £20m extraordinary item will find its way into the accounts reflecting Dalgety's earnings of the integration and rationalization costs of Spillers much of it covering mill closures and a redundancy toll which has already reached 1500.

spared this pleasure may make up for the omission this week, and because Jardines have dug up a replica of the gun and will fire the thing with all due pomp and ceremony at the Hongkong in London Festival at Battersea Park.

Lady Emma, wife of General Sir Edwin Bramall, chief of the general staff at the Ministry of Defence and a former commander of the British forces in Hongkong, will fire the first shot on Saturday to sound the start of a dragon boat race on the Thames.

Delightful as these diversions may be, other activities of Jardine's fellows are likely to be of more pressing interest to the flocks of British businessmen who see import penetration from the east as the very personification of evil incarnate.

David Newbigging, the company's boss, will be bringing his way to our shores in November, in an attempt to

patch up the increasingly difficult trading relations between the United Kingdom and its East colony.

Newbigging will be here in his role as chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and will meet the CBI and industrialists up and down the country.

But what adds a particular frisson to the visit is the identity of Newbigging's travelling companions in the mission. They will be no less than Li Ka Shing, now owner of that once-proud British institution Hutchison, C. H. Tung, the ship-owner who earlier this year ousted Furness, Why under his belt, and Jack Tang, whose success in the textiles field has proved the envy of all Lancashire.

The inclusion of these three illustrious Chinese businessmen is indicative of how the locals have taken a front seat in the affairs of Hongkong in recent months.

Economic notebook

No use blaming the rest of the world

Is the recession in Britain caused by a recession in the rest of the world or is it home grown? Government ministers clearly believe that the first explanation is correct. When unemployment topped the two million mark Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, coupled his concern with a statement that the rise showed the impact which the world recession was having on us. The facts do not bear him out.

As the Bank of England puts it in its latest Quarterly Bulletin, the slow-down in the rest of the world has been a very localized affair until recently which left British export markets untouched for a long time. The Bank notes that growth in British export markets has been running at a fairly brisk rate until very recently, with 8 per cent growth up to the first quarter of the year.

That, rather than any particular miracle of greater efficiency, explains the remarkable export boom which our industry recorded. As far as we are concerned we have not yet been exposed to the world recession.

But we soon shall be. As North America, which accounted for just over 11 per cent of our exports last year, is expected to recover so Europe, which accounted for 38 per cent of our sales, is slowing down. Instead of being concentrated in the successful parts of the world we shall be selling into a European economy which is experiencing a recession of its own.

The result will be to make the competitiveness of British goods much more important. Economists have long argued about the limits of competitive demand policies and competitiveness in deciding how international trade moves. The experience of the past twelve months suggests that in the short term it is demand management policies which have most effect.

The United Kingdom has pursued more restrictive policies than most of its European neighbours and has thus moved more quickly and deeply into recession. This has led to a dramatic drop in imports during the first half of the year.

A recession which has the label "Made in Britain" firmly stamped upon it.

while our exports have gone on, virtually unscathed. But over a longer period, the forces of competitiveness tend to reassert themselves.

This means that exports are likely to fall away very sharply in the near future. This fits in with the results of Confederation of British Industry surveys which show that there has been a dramatic worsening of export order books over the past three months.

So in terms of its effect on the domestic economy, our trade with the rest of the world has so far been a plus factor (imports are down sharply) but turning into a minus one. That points to extra pressure on output, employment and profits in the year ahead. But it is really true that competitiveness is vitally important and if it is to be maintained it is a real problem.

The answer to the first question is yes. The volume of trade in manufactures in the first half of this year in our markets was up by about 7 per cent on the previous year: the volume of our exports was vir-

tually the same. So our share of world trade has been declining rapidly, no doubt in response to a drop in competitiveness.

It is because the average price of the goods that we sell abroad has been increasing so rapidly that the value of our exports has gone up. The improvement in our trading performance thus owes a great deal to being on a beneficial part of the curve which always occurs when the sterling prices of our exports go up.

At the beginning of the extra price we receive for each of the things we sell abroad leads to an improvement in our trading position. Then, as time passes, we begin to find that the volume of sales is adversely affected and in our trade performance starts to get worse.

The same thing happens in reverse when a devaluation cuts the sterling price of our exports. This "J-curve" is one of the best established features

CBI surveys show a dramatic worsening of export orders

of trade theory, yet it always gets forgotten in public debate during the early stages of a change.

Instead, there has been a tendency to look for explanations such as a move up market by British exporters, succeeding in selling more expensive goods because they are more advanced. There is no evidence for this.

Nor, according to the Bank of England, is there any evidence, to support another theory which has been fashionable in recent years which is often advanced to suggest that we need not worry too much about the effects on competitiveness of an increase in sterling.

This is that the long run terms of trade, which are obtained by dividing export unit values by import unit values, are constant. The importance of this theory is that it implies that our export prices are not ever likely to stay out of line with those of the rest of the world. Because there is a single world price, our exporters have to adjust.

This is the so-called Scandinavian model, developed to explain the performance of those countries and much used by international monetarists. The problem with this approach is that it just does not explain what has happened in the last couple of years.

Our export prices have risen very rapidly and a more conventional approach is the only possible explanation. This says that domestic prices also have risen. If our inflation is faster than other countries, only a depreciation can prevent us pricing ourselves out of overseas markets.

Does all this mean that the Government ought to share the CBI view that the exchange rate has to come down? Not necessarily. There may be other things more important than manufacturing output, or holding on to world markets or the balance of trade.

The extra recessionary twist which comes when our exports start to fall may be a necessary part of the strategy. But ministers would do us all a favour if they recognized and admitted what they are doing: and if they did not try to blame on the rest of the world a recession which so far has the label "Made in Britain" very firmly stamped on it.

David Blake



Credit cards have proliferated in recent years. The Monopolies Commission report makes the first detailed examination of this multi-million pound business.

Why credit card groups must loosen their grip

Roman Eisenstein

The Monopolies Commission's report on credit cards, published yesterday, raises two main issues. First it attacks the "no discrimination" clause which obliges traders to treat card customers on equal footing with cash payers. Secondly, it examines the lack of competition between the credit card companies.

The report says that the credit card companies, essentially Barclaycard and Access, should no longer be able to force on traders the so-called non-discrimination clause against credit card holders. Traders, mainly garages, were demanding that they should be allowed to charge different prices to card holders and cash customers.

The Monopolies Commission says that the non-discrimination clause has restricted the trader's freedom and prevented him from competing with other traders by offering different prices. This, according to the commission, has the effect of "depriving customers of an important choice in purchasing goods or services, and in some cases possibly leading to increased prices generally to all a trader's customers whether or not they are card holders."

This is clear enough, but what is not is how the system might operate in practice without the non-discrimination clause. The report says that where prices are different the trader should give adequate warning of this fact to his customers. But it does not specify how this should be done. So it is quite conceivable that some firms could display the warning in such a way that customers will not be aware of the differential or will become accustomed to it only when it is too late to take action.

Stranger still is the fact that the commission says that it is aware that some traders might abuse their new freedom and surcharge credit card users to a far greater extent than a justified. In practice this could mean that card customers could unknowingly be paying a sur-

charge higher than the charge levied by the credit card companies on the trader.

The commission says it believes that competition will make it unnecessary to introduce legislation to control surcharging—or looked at another way, discounting for cash payment. This may be so but it would surely have been better to suggest some rules about surcharging in the report and to make specific about how traders should display the price differentials between cash and card customers.

In the United States there is a law which states that price differentials have to be clearly shown. The report has now been referred to the Office of Fair Trading and it is possible that we shall fall in line with American practice, something which would receive the approval of the banks and consumer organizations.

The argument about differential pricing has its roots in the petrol shortages of 1976 when long queues built up at petrol stations. Many garages imposed a surcharge to credit card customers of 10p a gallon while their own cost to the credit card companies was only 2p. It was after Barclaycard expelled over 1,000 garages from its system that the complaints from the garage trade led to the Monopolies investigation.

Discussing Barclaycard and Access the report says, somewhat wistfully, that the companies "do not face any high degree of competition". It also points out that some six years ago there had been pricing agreements between the two groups, something which both are at pains to stress has ended.

Even so since each group controls over 90 per cent of the market and is technically a "scale" monopolist, the prob-

lem of lack of competition will not go away. Certainly it is not so much because there is not much energy expended in competing but because traditionally companies which are in a monopoly situation are not used to competing with one another.

While consumer spending through cards is only 0.5 per cent of the total, the commission rightly points out that it is a far larger proportion in some trade sectors such as petrol. There are now estimates that the credit card launched by the Trustee Savings Bank has already recruited three million holders. There are also new entrants through the Visa and MasterCard systems. But even so with some nine million accounts between them, Barclaycard and the Joint Credit Card Company, as the Access alliance between National Westminster, Midland and Lloyds banks is known, will remain a dominant force.

The commission accepts the argument put forward by the banks that the profits they make on their credit card operations. At present, it says, profits "high though they have been in some cases in recent years, cannot at present be described as excessive." But there is an important caveat.

It says that if the present profitability of National Westminster Bank, the largest in the Access group, was maintained, or if other banks were to reach that level, there would be "cause for concern at the profits derived from business in which the banks enjoy a monopoly situation."

Profits derived from credit card operations show surprising variation between banks which are not related to their size. While National Westminster made £7m in 1978, Lloyds made only £1.1m, a discrepancy not explained readily by the differences in size between the two. Midland in that period made £2.9m while Barclaycard, which is itself in about the same size as the whole Access group, made £4.9m.

Austrian Länderbank: A new Epoch for the Representation in London

The Chairman of the Managing Board and Chief Executive Officer of Länderbank, Vienna, Dr Erndl, has recently disclosed that the bank's Representation in London will change hands at the end of this month. Mr James S. Roock, who deserves credit for his work in heading the London Liaison Office for over three years, could not, as a former member of H.M. Diplomatic Service, refuse the invitation to lecture at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna.

As its new Representative the bank has appointed Mr Gerald Cronenberg, MBE, who has hitherto, as one of the bank's Area Administrators in its International Division, been responsible for the U.K. and Ireland. Whilst spending a year with Länderbank's ABECOR counterpart in Great Britain, Barclays Bank International Limited, Mr Cronenberg had the opportunity of meeting many bankers from the City on a personal level, and thereby made valuable contacts for his bank.

The increasing importance of Britain for Länderbank as a country with which the bank conducts its business is demonstrated by the following figures: the volume of business recorded for 1979 was 11% more than in the preceding year. As the emphasis on foreign trade between the two countries is in Austria, it is intended that the work of the Representative be carried out from Vienna. The idea behind this decision is to entrust one person with

the whole operations' procedure, i.e. supervision, implementation and follow-up, so that business can be conducted as efficiently as possible. This concept has to be applied flexibly so that not only the high level of service provided to customers and correspondent banks can be maintained, but also that existing links with the international financial centre can be further developed and strengthened. It will thus be possible for Länderbank to provide its customers with an individually tailored range of services which can be adapted to suit the changing requirements of day-to-day business.

The Management of Länderbank is quite aware that new standards are being set by this unusual concept and unconventional method of customer service. The new concept of the bank's call for task-oriented measures. This not only involves reacting to questions or problems that may arise, but with the marketing concept of Länderbank in mind, also emphasizes the objectives envisaged by a change in market. All the activities which fall under this area must reasonably be in line with the peculiarities of the Anglo-Austrian exchange of goods.

The range of tasks will report from representative functions, comprising above all business-oriented activities leading to business contacts with customers in an increasing number of fields of trade with the U.K. and Ireland, as well as with countries in which banking is to the Pound Sterling Area.



AUSTRIAN LÄNDERBANK
VIENNA/AMMAN/BEIRUT/LONDON/NEW YORK

London Representative Office: Foley House, 13a Maddox Street, London W1R 6FL. Telephone: 277 4170.

David Hewson

SPECIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Crucial role played by gold

side in the affairs of the company, and the fact that it is carrying out a major expansion programme in the gold fields of the Republic of South Africa, the largest such programme in the world, is a major factor in the company's success. The company's profits for the year ended June 30, 1980, were £14.2m, an increase of 14.2% on the previous year. This was due to a number of factors, including the company's expansion programme in the gold fields of the Republic of South Africa, which has resulted in a significant increase in the company's production of gold. The company's expansion programme is a major factor in the company's success, and it is expected that the company will continue to expand its production of gold in the future.

Mining

which in most cases are the same mines as those administered by the company. The company's expansion programme is a major factor in the company's success, and it is expected that the company will continue to expand its production of gold in the future. The company's expansion programme is a major factor in the company's success, and it is expected that the company will continue to expand its production of gold in the future.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Wall Street

New York, Sept. 17.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher with the index up 1.16 to a record 747.57 and the average price per share ahead 57 cents. The Dow Jones Industrial average added 15.36 to 961.36, the biggest rise since a 30.72 point jump on April 22. Advances led by the Dow Jones Industrial average, which rose 15.36 points to 961.36, and the New York Stock Exchange index, which rose 1.16 points to 747.57. The average price per share was up 57 cents to \$28.57.

Table with multiple columns listing various stocks and their prices, including companies like American Express, Coca-Cola, and General Electric.

US commodities

COMEX silver futures, after soaring to a record high of \$10.00 an ounce, fell to \$9.50. The price of silver futures fell from a record high of \$10.00 an ounce to \$9.50. The price of silver futures fell from a record high of \$10.00 an ounce to \$9.50.

Table with multiple columns listing various commodities and their prices, including wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Discount market

A considerable gulf opened up yesterday between the rate paid by the discount houses for funds placed with them as reserve assets and the rates for the unsecured funds of the interbank market.

Foreign exchange report

Moves to avert the docks strike, together with a generally easier dollar, helped the pound on the foreign exchange market yesterday. Sterling closed with a gain of 5.5 points at 2.3925 in terms of the dollar, although the effective exchange rate index made no improvement on Tuesday night's level of 75.5.

Bond and share group

To change name The English Association of American Bond and Share Holders is to change its name to the English Association Group, and to sub-divide the £100,000 fund into ordinary shares of 25p each.

Sterling Spot and Forward

Table with multiple columns showing Sterling Spot and Forward rates for various locations including New York, London, and Hong Kong.

Other Markets

Table with multiple columns showing other market rates including Australia, Bahrain, Greece, and Hong Kong.

Indices

Table with multiple columns showing various indices including the New York Stock Exchange, Dow Jones Industrial Average, and the London Stock Exchange.

Dollar Spot Rates

Table with multiple columns showing Dollar Spot Rates for various locations including London, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Money Market Rates

Table with multiple columns showing Money Market Rates for various locations including London, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

EMS Currency Rates

Table with multiple columns showing EMS Currency Rates for various locations including Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy.

Euro-\$ Deposits

Table with multiple columns showing Euro-\$ Deposits for various locations including London, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Gold

Table with multiple columns showing Gold prices for various locations including London, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Commodities

Table with multiple columns listing various commodities and their prices, including wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Base rates

Table with multiple columns showing base rates for various locations including London, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Earnings

Table with multiple columns showing earnings for various companies including British Petroleum, Shell, and Esso.

Cyclical indicators for the UK economy

Table with multiple columns showing cyclical indicators for the UK economy including the leading indicators, coincident indicators, and lagging indicators.

Business appointments

Table with multiple columns showing business appointments for various companies including British Petroleum, Shell, and Esso.

New deputy chief for Sime Darby London

Mr. G. Lawrence has joined the board of Sime Darby Securities. Mr. David Lawrence has joined the board of Sime Darby Securities. Mr. David Lawrence has joined the board of Sime Darby Securities.

Iranian purchase of EEC barley

Reports in the London grain market say that Iran has purchased 100,000 tonnes of EEC barley for shipments starting in October.

Market reports

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United Kingdom

There was an overall underwriting loss of £11.6m (1979 £11.0m). After a number of profitable years the commercial fire account broke even notwithstanding some exceptionally large losses and a record level of fire wastage.

Overseas

Results in Belgium have improved but elsewhere there has been some worsening. Australia is still a most difficult territory and in common with our major competitors we are showing significant losses.

Marine and Aviation

The account shows a deteriorating trend and there is still no firm evidence that the needed improvements in premiums and terms can be sustained in the open market.

Life

New sums assured for the six months totalled £1,620m (£1,257m for the same period in 1979) of which £1,396m (£1,083m) arose in the UK. There was a 26 per cent increase in new UK yearly premiums although new single premiums fell by 4 per cent.

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit Name	1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	135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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

- APPOINTMENTS VACANT 11
- BUSINESS TO BUSINESS 10
- DOMESTIC SITUATIONS 27
- EDUCATIONAL 27
- ENTERTAINMENTS 4
- FINANCIAL 10
- FLAT SHARING 26
- LEGAL NOTICES 27
- MOTOR CARS 20
- PROPERTY 11
- RECRUITING OPPORTUNITIES 11
- RENTALS 27
- SECRETARIAL AND NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS 27
- SITUATIONS WANTED 27

For a complete guide to the classified advertising rates and conditions, please refer to the classified advertising section on page 29.

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- PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS 01-837331
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- MANCHESTER OFFICE 061-8541234

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- £3.00 per line—£15.00 per cm semi display—£15.00 per full display
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- WEEKEND SHOPAROUND**
- £10.00 per cm full display, minimum display—£15.00
- COURT CIRCULAR**
- £4.00 per line
- BOX NUMBERS**
- £2.50

BIRTHS

BRADBURY—On September 15th at St. Mary's Hospital, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury. A daughter, Alice, to Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury. A daughter, Alice, to Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury. A daughter, Alice, to Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury.

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BIRTHS

HARDY—On 14th September at St. Mary's Hospital, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. Hardy. A daughter, Alice, to Mr. and Mrs. Hardy. A daughter, Alice, to Mr. and Mrs. Hardy. A daughter, Alice, to Mr. and Mrs. Hardy.

BIRTHS

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ALSO ON PAGE 27

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